The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XII NO. 7 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1953 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

ONE DAY THEY WILL RUN KENYA

"Mau Mau" trouble has put Kenya on the current news-map of the world.

The picture on right shows a scene in a Nairobi (capital of Kenya) bus where the conductor is issuing tickets to the passengers who come of African stock. There are several African drivers and conductors and some Sudanese ticket-examiners in the employment of the Kenya Bus Services, Ltd., which runs the city transport.

Kenya's capital Nairobi has a mixed population where the whites (mostly British) number about 11,000 while Asians (mostly Indians) number four times and the Africans eight times of the former. In the picture below an African constable of the Kenya Police is on traffic duty on Government Road. And between the lines of cars can be seen a Sikh youth facing the camera.

VALLEY OF 9-FOOT GIANTS

(SEE PAGE 24)

Gomateswara Festival

BY MISS B. SITALAKSHMI

SRAVANABELGOLA, a small town 50 miles to the north of Mysore, will be humming with ceaseless activity for a period of 15 days from 18th February, the occasion being the festivities associated with the Mahamastakabhisheka ceremony (great head-anointing) of the 57-ft. statue of Gomateswara, the great Jain saint.

The principal day of the festivities is March 5, when 1,008 Purna Kumbhas or pots of water will be poured on the gigantic statue of Gomateswara. It is expected that nearly five lakhs of Jains from all parts of India will actively participate in these joyous festivities. The Mahamastakabhisheka General Committee is making elaborate arrangements for the comfortable stay of the large concourse of Jains. A huge 60-feet scaffolding around the statue is being erected to enable the priests to perform the head-anointing ceremony. The world Ahimsa Mission Conference, the All-India Jain Conference and the All-India Jain Women's Conference will also be held at Sravanabelgola during March, besides a cultural and religious exhibition. The Ahimsa Mission Conference is expected to be attended by many delegates from foreign countries where there are branches of the organisation.

●

From the time of its erection, Gomateswara has had numerous Mastakabhishekas or anointing ceremonies, which are celebrated at certain conjunctions of heavenly bodies and at intervals of 12 years and on this sacred occasion Jains in particular and Hindus in general assemble here in large numbers to witness this imposing and picturesque ceremony. For some days before the ceremony, there is **Pada Pujah** or the worship of the feet of the image of the Jain saint. On the day of anointing ceremony just opposite the statue an area of nearly 50-ft. is strewn with bright yellow paddy on which are placed 1.008 gaily painted earthen pots filled with sacred water covered with cocoanuts and adorned with mango leaves. Around the statue there is scaffolding on which stand many priests, each having in his hand pots filled with ghee, milk, etc. At a given signal from the Master of the ceremonies, the contents of the pots are poured simultaneously over the head of the image. Then the 1,008 pots of holy water are lifted as if by magic from the reserved place to the scaffolding and all their contents poured over the statue, the priests meanwhile chanting mantras.

In the final anointing ceremony, 15 different substances are used, namely water, cocoanut, plantains, ghee, jaggery, gold flowers, sugar, almonds, dates, poppy seeds, milk, curd, sand and coins. With the gold and silver flowers, nine varieties of precious gems are mixed.

The first pot of milk to be poured over the head of the image is auctioned and generally the bidding goes up to as much as Rs. 10,000 and to pay this amount, in the opinion of the bidder, is a meritorious act in life.

●

Sravanabelgola is a picturesque beauty-spot in the Mysore State, between two rocky hills, Chandragiri and Vindhyagiri, one larger than the other and it can be said with justifiable pride that in the whole of Mysore state, it would be hard to find such a spot where the historic and the picturesque clasp hands so firmly as here. To say that Dame Nature has showered her choicest gifts on this spot is no vain boast or panygeric. On the later hill stands the majestic statue of Gomateswara, which is clearly visible for many miles around. The statue is 57 feet high and the spirit of Jaina renunciation is brought out in this image. There is hardly a Jain in India who has not seen the statue sometime in his life.

The Jains who are engaged largely in trade and banking are

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 1)

WEEK-END FUN

A teacher asked: "Which famous persons do you associate with Trafalgar, Waterloo, Jutland and Khartoum?"

From different parts of the room came the answer: "Nelson,'" "Willington," "'Jellicoe," "Walt Disney."

* * *

Two men in a car went past the traffic lights when they were red, and were stopped by a policeman. "I'm sorry, officer," said the driver, thinking quickly. "I happen to be a doctor and I'm taking a patient to the asylum in a hurry.".

The policeman was suspicious —but the passenger was just as quick. Looking up at the constable with a seraphic smile, he whispered; "Kiss me, darling!" And they got away with it!

* * *

"My dear, she's so featherbrained she can't think what to give her neighbour Mrs. Dale for Christmas."

* * *

On the morning after Christmas a man was hunched over his office desk. "What on earth have you been doing?" a colleague asked

"Fishing through the ice," groaned the sufferer.

"Fishing through the ice! For what?"

"Cherries."

* * *

Said the dresser to the actress: "There's a man at the door who insists on coming in."

"Did you ask for his card?' inquired the star.

"Yes, but he only laughed and tried to kiss me."

"Oh, let him in," said the actress. "That's my husband!".

* * *

"And all that silly doctor could tell him was to take a hot bath before retiring."

'How stupid! Your husband won't retire for years yet, will he?'

* * *

A young doctor and a young dentist shared the services of a pretty typist, and both fell in love with her. The dentist was called away on business, so he sent for the typist and said, "I'm going to be away for ten days. You'll find a little present in your room."

She went in—and found ten apples.

* * *

A Minister, meditating on a deep problem, told his new housekeeper that in no circumstances were callers to be admitted— except, of course, he added, in a case of life and death. Half an hour later the woman knocked at the door.

"I thought I told you——" the minister began.

"Yes, I told him," she replied, "but he says it is a question of life and death."

So he went downstairs and found an insurance agent waiting.

* * *

"Is that man annoyed with you about something? He didn't even return your greeting."

"Oh, him. He's my neighbour —never returned a thing in his life."

* * *

Years ago, when I was just starting out, I went to a small country church to preach. Only one farmer showed up. We sat there waiting in mutual embarrassment. Finally, I put it up to him:

"Tell me this, brother: if you took a load of hay down to the pasture for your cows, and only one cow came up—would you feed her?"

The farmer considered. "Yeah, preacher, I believe I would."

Then I got up sang a few songs, passed the collection plate, preached for 40 minutes, pronounced the benediction, and walked out with the farmer. At the door we shook hands, and he said:

"You know, preacher, I been thinkin'. If I took that load o' hay down to the pasture and only one cow came up—yeah, I'd feed her all right, but darn if I'd give her the whole load!"

The two elderly spinsters appeared at the ticket windows of the local football stadium and asked for tickets for the game scheduled the following Saturday afternoon.

"Have you any special location in mind?" asked the ticket seller.

They whispered together for a moment, and then one said: We'd like them where there isn't any draft, please."

* * *

Most successful diplomats have one thing in common—a reputation for being cagey. Winston Churchill is no exception. There was an occasion when an important and self-confident gentleman bet a sizable sum that he could get a direct answer from Mr. Churchill. This was his approach: "What time is it, please, Winnie?"

The non-committal statesman pulled out his watch, glanced at it, then countered, "What does your watch say?"

* * *

Our maid was especially anxious for an advance on her week's salary. She became so insistent, in fact, we finally asked why she was in such particular need.

"Well," she replied, "our preacher is leaving the church this Sunday and the congregation wants to give him a little momentum."

A Texas woman walked into a department store to order Venetian blinds. When the clerk asked for the dimensions, she replied: "Two telephone books and one-inch wide." He sold her nineteen-inch blinds.

* * *

An actor, who had just been put on the payroll of a leading Hollywood film studio, lay dying in his meagre room. Word of his plight reached the Chairman of the Board and he promptly dispatched the Vice-President in Charge of Cheering Up the Sick to the bedside of the ailing actor.

"Come now," smiled the executive with professional insincerity, "this is no time for discouragement. The studio is behind you a hundred per cent. We'll spare no expense to get you out of bed and back to work in no time!"

The actor smiled weakly and patiently withstood similar blandishments until the visitor's self-prescribed allotted time was up.

As the vice-president departed from the tiny skylight room, he bumped his head.

"Ouch!" he roared. "How do they expect to get a coffin through here?"

NEXT?

—The Christian Science Monitor

MEANING OF WHISTLE TALK

By HARRIET HEINE

Train whistles are never blown "just for fun." Every time a locomotive engineer sounds his whistle, says the Association of American Railroads, he is saying something definite and important.

Some signals are a combination of long and short blasts. The most common of these is two longs, a short and a long. This is a warning to pedestrians and cars—"I am approaching the grade crossing. Wait! Let me go by."

Three short toots and one long blast tell the flagman to protect the front of the train. If the signal is reversed to one long and three short it tells him to protect the rear.

In case the amount of traffic requires the operation of two or more sections of a train, the engineer will blow one long blast and two short ones to call to the attention of other trains and employees along the way that another section is following.

Some signals are made up of all short toots. One short means: "The train is stopping." Two shorts is always an answer to any signal not otherwise provided for. Three shorts when the train is standing still means —"I'm going to back up." Four shorts is the "call for signals," requesting instructions. A series of short rapid whistles is a warning—"Get off the track."

Other signals are made up of all long blasts. One long notifies the crew that the train is approaching a station or railroad crossing. Two long blasts mean that the engineer is releasing the brakes and says, "Let's be going."

Since I have learned that the engineer blows his whistle only when he is saying something really important I am no longer annoyed by a shrill blast in the middle of the night. Also, I have found it interesting to listen in on the conversation of the locomotive engineer now that I can understand the language of the train whistle.

Circuses— Then And Now

BY FREDERICK EBRIGHT

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

SEVERAL days ago I chanced across some huge posters on a billboard advertising a circus of last summer. There was the usual trumpeting elephant, the colourful tiger crashing through jungle grasses, the gracile and gaudy acrobats suspended fixedly in mid-air and, of course, the proverbial clown with the painted horrendous grin. Then in glaring block letters the dates of the performances. Last June. But the lithographed colours were already faded and the peeling posters flapping in a chilly winter gale, so the total effect was saddening.

But not quite. For these pictures brought back so vividly the memories of all the other circuses of other years. Closing your eyes for a moment, you could sense again the colours and sounds and smells and excitement of those long gone summer afternoons of circus days.

Nowadays in the larger cities it is customary to exhibit circuses indoors. And it is not the same thing. Not Madison Square Garden in New York City nor the Chicago Stadium nor the gigantic Cow Palace in San Francisco could ever provide the flavour of the Big Top: the minty scent of trampled grass, the aroma of freshly laid sawdust, the mingled smells of hot dogs and popcorn and animals. And the lovely, lovely diffused sunlight that came through the hot canvas and painted everything with a beautifully luminous radiance.

●

In the small town of my youth a circus was a matter of a one-day stand. And Circus Day was always a major event for the town. It usually came several weeks after school was ended for the year and it was an affair of weeks' conjecture beforehand and of wistful retrospection afterwards. Whether you could scrabble enough savings for the reserved seats or bleachers didn't matter,—the circus was a must.

I think my father enjoyed the event as much as I did. For we would be up before the crack of dawn and, after a hastily bolted breakfast, be off for the 29th Street Grounds where the show was to be staged. And there in the chilly daybreak with the dew still heavy on the grass the field was already a seethe of activity. The long trains of red cars which had slipped into the sidings sometime in the night were being unloaded at a furious speed. Men were running with guy lines, bundles of stakes, bleacher slats, and acres of canvas. The good smell of bacon and pancakes and steaming mugs drifted from the cook shack. And, above all, the elephants were being watered—always a fascinating spectacle with their great wrinkled hides and their patient kindly eyes. Perhaps one of the most thrilling moments of my life was when I was allowed to sit astride one of those elephants for a little while. It gives you a tremendous feeling of height. And of space!

By this time the workmen would be driving in the stakes for the Big Top. Usually four of them to a stake, they swung their sledgehammers with the clockwork precision of a ballet that was truly beautiful to watch. And in due time with horses and men straining and tugging, the majestic tent itself arose like a vast stately ship in a surge of breathtaking splendour. The show would go on. And now we could hurry downtown to watch for the parade which would take place at ten o'clock.

●

Three-shaded streets with gold-green sunlight filtering through maple and chestnut leaves upon the eager crowds. Vendors of balloons and whistles and canaries with whirling tails. And finally in the far distance the glitter of brass and sound of the band. Then suddenly it is here: the bass drum shaking you with its thunder, the trumpets rattling your ears, the swish-swish of padded elephant feet linked trunk to tail, the camels with their sleepy eyes, the gorgeous led and gold wagons, the performers atop the gaudy floats and the antic clowns and the nonchalant cowboys with their

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

OUR DELHI LETTER *(From Our Correspondent)*

Big-Scale Job-Hunting Is On

In view of the heavy percentage of illiteracy in India, audio-visual methods have been given priority in Central and State schemes for social education. The Central Films Library of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, stocks 16 mm films and 35 mm film strips and is functioning as a lending library for institutions all over India. During the period November, 1952 to February, 1953, at the request of the Central Ministry of Education, a team of experts from U.N.E.S.C.O. held a course in the Central Ministry of Education, Delhi, training artists and technicians from all over India in the production of visual aids for rural adult education. (Left) A four-colour poster made by the cut-out stencil process by one of the trainees under the UNESCO Project. The inscription reads "I am determined to learn".

FINDING SUCCESSOR FOR GOPALASWAMY

Good Trade With Ceylon Despite Bad Relations

The week in Delhi was overshadowed by the death of Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar. Mr. Gopalaswamy was a serviceman and a patriot. He has left an enduring mark on the Government of India and though his advice will no longer be available, the work he has done will last several generations.

His death has given one of the biggest headaches to the Prime Minister. On the one side he has lost a devoted friend and an unfailing adviser. On the other side, the task of appointing an able successor to Mr. Gopalaswamy has fallen on his shoulder.

One thing is apparent, namely, the Prime Minister will not select a non-Congressman to become the Defence Minister.

It is regrettable that the Congress Party in Parliament lacks in personnel of requisite ability. The result is the Cabinet in which third raters predominate. But what they lack is more than made up by their greed, ambition and job-hunting. Job-hunting on the biggest scale is now on.

Indo-Ceylon Trade

Indo-Ceylon relations have been in the news for the last six months. This deterioration in the Indo-Ceylonese relations however, did not reflect in the trade between the two countries. Imports from India increased from Rs. 181.3 million to Rs. 188.5 million. Imports of many commodities from India were appreciably higher than in the previous year. Principal items which recorded increases were dried chillies, pepper, linseed, and castor oils, tiles, hollow-ware, boots and shoes, jute hessian, rubber tyres and tubes and chemical manufactures and products.

The value of total trade between India and Ceylon including bullion and specie and postal articles improved from Rs. 211.4 million in 1950 to Rs. 236.9 million in 1951. Values of both imports from India and domestic exports thereto in 1951 increased as compared with 1950.

Imports from India into Ceylon rose from Rs. 181.3 million in 1950 to Rs. 188.5 million in 1951 Exports from Ceylon to India during the same period increased from Rs. 30.2 million to Rs. 48.4 million. The balance of trade in India's favour declined from Rs. 151.1 million to Rs. 140.1 million.

India's share in Ceylon's imports declined from 15.5 per cent in 1950 to 12.0 per cent in 1951. Principal imports from India in 1951 were:—

	Rs.
Piecegoods of cotton dyed	44,419,000
Fish dried or salted	20,179,000
Piecegoods of cotton, bleached	14,254,000
Coal	12,679,000
Chillies, dried	8,430,000
Tobacco manufactured: printed	5,262,000
Piecegoods of cotton, printed	5,6262,000
Onions	4.667,000
Tiles	4,521.000
Piecegoods of cotton, grey	4,174.000
Piecegoods of cotton, mixed with less than 50 per cent by weight of other material	4,108.000
Goats and Sheep	3,951,000
Eggs	3,324.000
Jute manufactures—hessians—gunney cloth	2,888,000
Fertilizers	2,667,000
Coriander seed	2,219,000
Cotton manufactures	2,137,000
Piecegoods in which the weight of art-silk exceeds 50 per cent of the total weight	2,057,000
Pneumatic outer tyres for other vehicles	2,025,000
Boots and Shoes	1,895,000
Cement	1,762,000
Cotton banians	1,577,000
Fertilizers: bone meal	1,545,000
Cinematograph films	1,419,000
Sugar unrefined: jaggery	1,413,000
Tamarind	1,409,000
Tobacco unmanufactured and Cummin seed	1,363,000 1,345,000

Chillies Eggs & Fish

Imports from India into Ceylon in 1951 increased in respect of many commodities. Principal commodities which increased were dried chillies, eggs, fish dried or salted, preserved fish, jaggery and unrefined sugar, beedies, unrefined castor oil, linseed oil, pepper, tiles, glass and glassware, cement, hollow-ware, woollen blankets, jute hessian, boots and shoes, chemical manufactures and products, paints and colours, rubber tyres and tubes and cinematograph films.

Imports of cotton piecegoods from India declined in 1951 as compared with 1950. In quantity they fell from 65.5 million yards to 44.1 million yards and in value from Rs. 79.1 million to Rs. 68.1 million. Total imports of cotton piecegoods into Ceylon during the above period dropped from 93.3 million yards to 78.9 million yards. United Kingdom's share remained practically unchanged at 10 million yards while Japan's share declined from 16 million yards to 12 million yards. Imports from the United States of America increased substantially from 382,000 yards to 10 million yards.

India was a principal supplier to Ceylon of a number of commodities. About 98 per cent of total imports of eggs came from India. India's share in imports of jute hessian and gunny bags were 98 percent and 90 percent, respectively. In the imports of coal her share was as high as 99 percent. In tobacco manufactures including beedies and cigars, her share was 97 percent. In the import of tiles, her share was 90 percent. As regards jaggery and unrefined sugar and vegetable oils, India's shares in Ceylon's total imports amounted to 78 percent and 71 percent, respectively. India was the leading supplier of fish dried or salted, onions, other curry stuffs, silk and satin manufactures and cotton piecegoods, her shares being 45 percent, 41 percent, 39 percent, 43 percent, and 52 percent, respectively.

In Ceylon's imports of cotton piecegoods, although India was the largest supplier, there was considerable competition from the United Kingdom, United States of America and Japan, their shares being 18 percent, 13 percent, and 10 percent, respectively. In dried chillies, India held second place, ranking next to Thailand. As against Thailand's share of 37 percent, India's share amounted to 33 percent. In boots and shoes (rubber sole), woollen manufactures and pneumatic tubes and tyres, India had an appreciable share, the principal supplier in each case being the United Kingdom.

Although India supplied a wide range of goods to Ceylon, yet there are many items which Ceylon imports in which India does not figure at all or has a negligible share. Prospects of trade in some of these items between India and Ceylon are indicated below:

Stress On Quality

In 1951, Ceylon imported Rs. 2.9 million worth of biscuits. Not a single rupee worth of it came from India, although Indian factories are today manufacturing biscuits comparable in quality to other foreign biscuits. Ceylon herself manufactures locally cheap quality biscuits and the demand for foreign biscuits is mainly confined to high quality products. If Indian biscuits are to find a market in Ceylon they should be of high quality, attractively packed, competitively priced and well advertised.

Value of total imports of confectionery into Ceylon in 1951 aggregated to Rs. 2.9 million out of which India supplied only Rs. 12,086 worth. Here again as in the case of biscuits, the

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 4)

UNPUNCTUALITY IS AN ART

BY ITHURIEL

IF anyone discovers a recipe for punctuality, he will be a public benefactor. For punctuality is an art that I have never attained to. And my lapses are all due to my starting too early, being terribly afraid of getting there ahead of time, and losing my advantage by loitering too much in the byways. For years, I followed the example of busier men by going late to functions. Then I realised that what was regarded as fitting in the much sought after is extemely irritating in nonentities.

Now my fear of being late starts me too early. The other day I had a most distressing experience. I was taking a party to the wrestling bouts at the Vallabhbhai Stadium. We had arranged to meet at a certain place and then go on. I impressed on the others that we must meet at 6 p.m. and was distinctly nettled to be told by one of the group, "We shall be ready but will you be on time" sufficiently put on my mettle to reach the rendezvous at 5.45, to restrict my survey of the surroundings to a brief five minutes and enter the room at 5-50. This placed me in the position of one who has nothing better to do than loaf about town. We waited till six for the doubter to turn up, and to my surprise, she did just as the clock struck the hour, looking triumphant. Of course, I was greeted with raised eyebrows and the explanation—not given by me. I am too shrewd to blow my own trumpet when there is someone else to do it for me—was received with withering contempt. When we reached the Stadium, we found that the Bombay Minister who had been chosen to preside over the day's bouts, did not turn up till an hour later.

●

That will prove to you how difficult it is to be the punctual man in our unpunctual society. For, with us punctuality is a rare quality. I rather think that we as a nation attach far greater importance to timeliness than to being on time. And as individuals we are plagued by a tendency to miscaluation.

A politician can be late at a political function where his delayed appearance will single him out of the other politicians. And as people have come to hear politicians, he will have time enough to explain why he was late. But elsewhere, where he is not the centre of interest but a distraction, it is well to be in time and, if possible, ahead of time.

The hour at the Stadium gave the crowd ample opportunity to wonder in no friendly mood why a minister should be asked to preside at a wrestling match. Nor should it be forgotten that less exalted citizens who had been chosen to grace the wrestling on other days had been there well ahead of time. There are few men today who can make you feel that they have conferred a favour on you by coming at all. But fewer still are those who appreciate this. In fact, the easy manners of late-comers are very often an added irritation both to the hosts and to the punctual. If one cannot learn the art of being punctual, it is desirable that one studies the technique of being late pleasingly.

●

I have devoted considerable time to this study and, considering the general tendency to be late, my experience might help others. I deal first with the social world because it is the common one. There are several ways of getting over the initial embarrassment of entering a room well after the other guests—and all of them are played out. You can start a hot discussion on illicit distillation, on Mr. Eisenhower's Formosa policy, on the degeneracy of our times or on any one of the hundred burning topics of our incendiary times. You can plead that you had a breakdown, tha taxis were hard to come by, that your train was late or your time is slow. You can talk of your broken shoelace, your misplaced lighter, your broken button, or the stupidity of your servants. You can even insist that your invitation was for 9-30 instead of 8-15 or that you had difficulty in finding the place. But all these are excuses not reasons, and they will cut no ice with your discriminating host and fellow-guests. I have a better way.

Walk resolutely up to your hostess and, holding her hand, make your apologies, adding resolutely that somehow you can never be punctual and that what is a small 10 or 15 or 20 minutes between friends. This has the merit of covering future lapses as well, because you will be taken as one who is always late, and the later you are the greater will it be taken as a sign of your intimacy with the host.

I am assuming, of course, that people like being on terms of close friendship with you. If this is wrong, then don't go to parties and certainly don't go late.

●

Public functions are another story. On one occasion, I was scheduled to speak and it took me well over half an hour before the time to make up my mind to perform. When I finished, breaking off in utter agony, I heard comments around me that it would have been better had I not come at all. This incident has impressed me so much that I am inclined to advise people not to go late to public functions. But others are no doubt of sterner stuff; if they were not, there would be no problem.

To go late needs a feeling of intimacy with the victims of your lieisureliness, and it is beyond me to think even of attaining this degree of familiarity with my audience.

The other day a group of earnest educationists waited an hour and a half for a minister to appear; a few days earlier an anxious audience that had assembled at 6-30, obtained darshan of their leading guest at 8. I suppose it soothes the savage beast to be told that another meeting at the other end of the city or in some remote suburb delayed things. But it is a dangerous gambit to play.

DANGS FORGE AHEAD

Uplift Drive Revolutionises Life Of *Tribals*

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR THE UPLIFT OF THE DANGS INCLUDES A COMPREHENSIVE NETWORK OF PROJECTS LIKE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, BETTER HOUSING, PROVISION OF MORE SCHOOLS AND SANITARY AND MEDICAL DRIVE. THE WRITER, WHO HAS MADE A SPOT STUDY OF THE WELFARE EXPERIMENT IN THE AREA, SAYS: "IF WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE DANGS CAN BE ACHIEVED IN OTHER ABORIGINAL AREAS, IT SHOULD BE A PARADISE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS AND WOULD HOLD ITSELF AS AN IDEAL OF SOCIAL WELFARE WORK."

BY P. G. SHAH
President, Anthropological Society of Bombay.

DANGS is a small but special district in Western India between the towns of Surat and Nasik. It is a hilly tract, damp and malarious, wholly populated by aboriginal tribes, full of forests with but little agricultural land.

Out of the 999 square miles which the district covers, as many as 660 sq. miles are clad with thick forests and the cultivable land is a small proportion of the remaining land. What little agriculture is done is on a shifting and non-permanent basis, and there being no reliable land records, the figures of permanent cultivation are not fully available. According to the 1941 census, the total inhabitants of the area were 40,498 aboriginals, the majority being 14,134 Bhils, 9,932 Kunbis, 6,442 Kaknis and 4,706 Warlis. The population increased in 1951 to 47,000 showing that the people were happy and healthy.

FUNDS FOR UPLIFT

The territory was originally under 14 Bhil chieftains, four of whom still claim the title of Raja and others are called Naiks, Pradhans or Powars. It was administered by Government of Bombay on behalf of Government of India as an excluded area till 10th July 1948, when it became a district of Bombay Province and inherited also the funds belonging to the old central administration.

These funds are expected to accumulate to about Rs. 90 lakhs at the end of March 1953; and besides this, the whole of the income of the forest of Dangs is being reserved for expenditure on the district of Dangs.

Thus the budget for the year 1952-53 expects the income available from the forests at Rs. 33.35 lakhs. Out of this the maintenance of forests is allotted Rs. 7.48 lakhs; Rs. 6.03 lakhs is to be spent on roads and public works, 3.9 lakhs on measures carried out through the co-operative departments, 3.3 lakhs on capital outlay on schemes of trading for the benefit of the population. The expenditure on ameliorative health measures for Medical relief (1.07 lakhs), Public Health (1.09 lakhs) and Rs. 39,000 on a mobile health unit is likely to have far reaching effects on the population of the area both as regards immediate effects as well as long term results. Schemes of Rural development and Buildings (Rs. 50,000), of Agriculture (Rs. 77,000) and Veterinary projects (Rs. 40,000) are provided on a scale which would make the mouth of social workers in similar areas water with feelings both of joy, hope and satisfaction.

VISIT TO AREA

I visited this district on 3rd April 1952, a few days before I left India on a self-imposed world study tour. What I saw in three days both in the company of the Collector and also of private social workers gave me feelings of hope and satisfaction. I made a mention of this huge experiment at the International Anthropological Symposium, (June 9 to June 20) New York, and also at the International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology at Vienna (Sept. 1st to 9th). I made it clear that with the provision in the constitution about the uplift of the scheduled tribes, the position of the aboriginal tribes will soon improve to such an extent that they will soon be able to come into line with similar non-tribal population in the same area. I explained further that in the next 10 years, the tribal welfare activities will have expanded to such an extent that even anthropologists would not find the present material about these tribes available and that anthropologists in India may not have left many primitive tribes to study and that community welfare studies will soon dominate the field. I gave the example of the welfare work in the Dangs District in support of my views.

What had I seen that justified this view? I would divide my observations briefly under the heads (1) Roads, (2) Housing, (3) Food, (4) Sanitary and Medical conditions, (5) Education, (6) Veterinary and Agriculture.

If what is being done in the Dangs can be achieved in other aboriginal areas it should be a paradise for social workers and would hold itself as an ideal of social welfare work.

Roads form the breath of a nation and provide for both physical and mental exchange of life and vigour. For the total area of 667 square miles there are as many as 441 miles of roads in Dangs district, but of these, 125 miles are superior roads in charge of the Public Works Department and 316 in charge of the Forest Department. The Collector informed me that the policy of road expansion is liberal and by 1958 at least 200 miles are expected to be all weather roads. There is plenty of roadstone in the area, and the tribal population is good at road-making. The work is popular among the Dangis who are thus assured of steady income of Rs. 1/4 per day, even when there is no agricultural or forest work. Road-making is the keystone of rural and tribal progress and deserves to be encouraged in tribal areas. For months together the tribal people are cut off from the larger villages and towns, thus facing untold misery, ill-health and economic distress. Permanent all-weather tribal paths should form the essential basis of social welfare among these people and the Dangs administration deserves great credit for demonstrating this principle so effectively.

GOOD HOUSING

Next to roads, the primary necessity is good housing. The thatched hut, open to wind, dust, and rain is hardly conducive to normal healthy life. The house-building programme, started by the Dangs administration with the help of co-operative societies is carefully planned and thoughtfully executed. The Dangi forester is entitled to a free supply of bamboo, timber and matting worth Rs. 300 and this he collects with the labour of himself and his family, worth another Rs. 300. The Government gives him a loan of another Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 for the cost of material like cement and iron bars, mangalore tiles, which are not available locally and also for technical trained labour of carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths. He is expected to repay this loan in about 10 years at the end of which he is entitled to the full ownership of the house.

This is an ideal plan for making the forest tribes appreciate the importance of settled life in a comfortable home, with a school and with medical help in immediate neighbourhood. It is rendered possible by the suitability and availability of timber and other house-building material and by the capacity of the Dangi to earn and repay the borrowed money in a few years.

The sanitary and medical requirements of the area are receiving due attention at Ahwa, the headquarters of the district, though naturally the progress in distant areas is not equally rapid. Yet the building of a new cottage hospital even though with only about 20 beds, the facilities for maternity and child welfare, the availability of a mobile motor van for dispensary and another van for ambulance work, are all steps in the right direction and deserve to be copied in all tribal areas of similar size and population. For the development of food, agriculture, forest produce, and of the cattle wealth, constant efforts are being made by the Government Departments. For people accustomed to shifting cultivation transformation to well regulated agricultural life is a slow and difficult process but expert knowledge is made available for increasing the wealth of the Dangis from all these occupations. The food, at present, has to be imported but there are plans to make the district less and less dependent on outside help.

MORE SCHOOLS

Education is receiving special attention, particularly as a result of the controversy as to whether Gujarati or Marathi should be the language of the districts. Without raising contentious points it may be safely stated the progress in education is satisfactory. Before the date of the merger with the Bombay State in July 1948, there were only five schools, but in April 1952, there were 90 schools in the Dangs District, out of which 70 were Government run and 20 privately run schools. The number of pupils on rolls was 3250, while the average attendance for the year 1950-51 was 2,193. This is a fair proportion of a total population of 47,000 souls in the district.

The state has taken special care of the schoolgoing children by arranging for midday meal consisting of milk and boiled Nagli to be given to all the schoolchildren whether studying in Government or recognised schools. Does not this sound idealistic in a country where poverty of the people and the low income of the state is so frequently made the excuse for a laissez-faire policy.

Taking everything into consideration, the Dang administration deserves to be specially congratulated on its far-sighted and liberal policy both in regard to the variety of subjects handled and the liberality of the financial arrangements. Let us hope the President of the Republic

(Continued on page 21 Col. 5)

LEARNING A TRADE

Carpentry class at The Khandbara Sarvodaya Centre.

Two Jugs

PATTER: By Asude

THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK:
No. 1: *"I am Sir Oracle,*
And, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark."
Merchant of Venice, Act I, Sc. i.

No. 2: *"Begorrah, they can never open their mouth but they would put their foot in it."*
Any son of Erin.

It is hard lines having to do cartwheels in the air with so much sorrow around. One can try—but, as I said, the going will be hard.

Take Sri Sri Sri Prakash. If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now. That is, if you have not already run out of stock. This man laments. The "rose" wilts and withers. But why "rose"? Wait, wait, everything in good time. A Governor is like a "rose", if you did not know it before.

Sri Sri Sri Prakash grieves because he is paid too much, because he has to live in state and draw a big salary. And his heart is heavy, like lead. And so is mine, as I hear him. And so he appeals to the Magistrates of Madras to tell him how he should earn his salary.

I could suggest his asking a fellow-sufferer—Dr. Mukherjee of Bengal. No, not the Doctor who is talking "fantastic nonsense" to the Prime Minister all the time. Not he. He draws no salary, and is therefore, happy. I mean the other Doctor Mukherjee, Governor of Bengal. He had the same headache, but found a way out.

But I can see that that remedy won't suit Sri Sri Sri Prakash. For he does not want to know what to do with the salary but how he "should behave in order to prove that he earns his bread properly"—which is another story.

Personally, I think he laments without cause. Who told him that he was not earning his salary? It seems that none of the Madras Magistrates had the gumption to point out that Sri Sri Sri Prakash had been earning his salary all the time. In fact, he does it every time he stands up—and opens his mouth.

There is only one other man in the world today who is doing the same—Bob Hope. But Bob Hope does not lament—being nothing more nor less than a son of a gun.

Take another grieving Governor again—another ex-Con forced to live in a Palace—Mr. Diwakar of Broadcasting memory, now ruling all Bihar. His grouse is that the law students of Patna, knowing no better, would call him "Excellency." He did not like it at all.

He said so to the boys. Not as you or I would say it but as Governors do—in poetry. "Call me not Excellency," he warbled, "A ROSE by any other name would smell as sweet." *Ergo*, the Patna boys are now thinking of "other names." Just to see if the smell would be just as sweet.

But personally, I think all these sorrows are nothing compared to the Grand Grief displayed by the Maulana at the opening of the National Library at Calcutta. He started by quoting Hafiz's famous quatrain:

"Two wise friends; two jugs of mellow wine,
Leisure sweetened with books; and a corner of a garden".

And then he expanded on the theme thus:

"Books you will find here in plenty. Two friends also should not be difficult to find. The lovely garden stretches before you, and you can choose for yourself a lonely corner. I must, of course, say *with regret*, that the fourth condition of the poet cannot be satisfied but I hope that your imagination will supply the dificiency."

"With regret", Aye, but is "regret" the word for it? I am surprised that the Maulana, though a true Oriental, should have held back what he really felt about it. And, he was speaking at Calcutta, too, not in Bombay. "Disgust" is what I think should have filled the bill.

The Maulana hopes that your imagination will supply the two jugs of mellow wine. He means beer, of course, two quarts of good lager. But passing over that, what worries me is, can you see two quarts of lager where there is none? It *can* be done—I know—after having—not two, no, but a few more quarts and then a few more for top dressing. But can you really see beer without any beer?

And then, would it be safe? "Imagination" is a fine thing to have but it is also dangerous. I know of a case when it led to disaster. It is not a yarn of my spinning, but stark, cold fact. The hero of the piece is very much in our midst—not to speak of the villain (?).

It happened way back in the twenties, in a train, as I was travelling from Arrah to Patna Junction, with an uncle of mine who looked at anything stronger than lemon juice as poison. Drinking with him was, as it is with our Moralji, "a Sin!"

So I purchased a pint of beer for myself and he got a bottle of something which, when opened, smelt like a mixture of turpentine and castor oil. I told him not to swill the muck but have a decent drink with me. He told me to go to Devil. I was no nephew of his, but a DRUNKARD! All Right.

Within fifteen minutes of his imbibing the hell-brew, he asked me if I had started any funny business with the drinks. For, he said, he was feeling funny. I did not wonder. And then he charged me with pouring some of my beer into his glass. I had not done so, and I told him so.

And then, a third passenger who had been following the cross-talk gave a wink and a smirk. I don't know why he did so, but the uncle saw both wink and smirk. And then, he started doing what the Maulana advises you to do—he began to use his "imagination," What followed makes painful recording.

You see, though this illustrious uncle of mine had never touched a decent drink in his life, he had read a lot about "drunkards." That is, what fellows who have drunk not so wisely but only too well are supposed to do after they go one over the eight. And he had an "imagination."

First he said: "Whatsh thish you have done? Ish thish deshent? Ish thish reshpektable?" He had difficulty with the "reshpektable", but he got it out after the third attempt. And mark you, all on that castor-oil-turpentine thing. Tomato Juice had nothing on it. And then he lay down, cursing me roundly.

At Patna, I got him down somehow. He said that he felt the platform wobbling under his feet. For, he had heard that platforms always wobble under "drunkards'" feet. Reaching home, he would not meet my wife. He knew that he was smelling. Not just like a "rose" at the moment. Next morning, he said that he had a "hangover."

* * *

I see in the daily paper that they are going to have a Wheel on the top of Parliament House to tell the world that Parliament is in session. That is, our Sir Oracles are talking. It is a Symbol. I am told that the wheel will be a non-stop one so long as the talking goes on. It is the nearest solution of the scientists' headache—perpetual motion.

White Man's Day Is Done In Asia

RESURGENT NATIONALISM OUT FOR LIBERATION

BY MARC T. GREENE

WHEN the Japanese took "Asia for the Asians" as their slogan, in their declared intent to establish the "new order in East Asia," they submitted in four words a case against the white man in the East whose psychological potency could not have been exceeded in four thousand. Asia for the Asians rather than for the European—an end of his long dominance, material if not cultural, and an Eastern world as opposed to the Western and freed for all from its influence!

All this and more was comprehended in the slogan. "Asia for the Asians." It took hold upon the Asian peoples, from Mukden to Mandalay and from Canton to Colombo. True, not all were happy in envisaging an implementation of the slogan under Japanese dominance. But even then the picture of an Asia for, by and of Asians could not but stir every Asian heart.

Jap Blunder

One of the many Japanese blunders was the promptness with which they impressed upon every part of the East that came under their sway in the early months of the war that what was really meant was "Asia for the Japanese." It very soon became clear that this was the real objective and that no method, however harsh, would be neglected to achieve this.

Yet here the Japanese had a slogan of incredible potency. They had but to implement it with tact, wisdom, and, above all, sympathy, to put the West on the defensive everywhere and make its task immeasurably more difficult than it was indeed, perhaps impossible.

The mistake much of the Western world is making today, and a very dangerous mistake it is, is to conclude that with Japan's defeat "Asia for the Asians" lost its potency as a slogan and as an ideal with the majority of the Asian peoples.

In fact, that potency has been increasing ever since the Chinese revolution of 1926-27 when it first began to be openly enunciated on a wide scale. Its psychological force was strongest during the first flushes of the Japanese victorious campaigns. Yet with the end of those victories and with the final downfall of Japan, that force was little diminished. With the adoption of much the same position by the Chinese Communists and other revolutionary movements throughout the East, the potency of "Asia for the Asians" becomes more than ever a power with which the west much reckon. Not a few informed people, neither alarmists nor pessimists, hold that the "white man's day is done" in the East.

Whites Must Face

That is what Asia for the Asians in the final analysis actually means. However unpalatable it all may be to the old school of white men in the East, to the "Old China Hand" and the smug, and often the arrogant "taipan" in his "no-Chinese-allowed" club, to the race-conscious young Britisher in his first post in the East, it is the position that must be faced. And the longer the facing is delayed, the less chance may remain for the European at all.

Everywhere east of Suez he is, to a greater or lesser extent, at bay. Only in Japan, under a military occupation, his position is really secure, secure, that is to say, in the sense of fifty, or even thirty years ago.

Shanghai, his strongest hold and most important commercially speaking is as good as lost to him. In its present morass of dirt, poverty, disorder and general uncertainty, he remains in small numbers only by sufferance and under discouraging conditions. The position of Hong Kong is hazardous, and charged with apprehension and doubt as to its continuance as a British outpost of empire.

It is crammed with twice its pre-war population, and its contrasts of want and wealth are more bitter even than Shanghai's in the old days. Moon-faced "tuchans" and "retired" warlords spend most of the days and a good deal of the nights in the rich lounges of the Peninsula and Gloucester and Hong Kong hotels eating and drinking incessantly, while emaciated beggars throng the alleys and noisome lanes and whole Chinese families exist precariously and in desperate want in single rooms.

Slogan Of Liberation

But all have one thing in common—an awareness that they may meet a common fate, that life in Kong Kong for everybody, rich and poor alike, is an existence on top of a volcano whose rumblings approach ever nearer.

"Asia for the Asians," is the slogan of Ho Chi-minh and his armies in Indo-China who have sworn, however recklessly, to "drive the French from the East." It is the slogan of the Burmese "rebels," and the Communist underground in Siam.

When the Japanese brought Soekarno and Hatta from their exile on the island of Banda Neira back to Java and thus laid the foundations of the post-war Indonesian Nationalists revolt against the Dutch the cry "Asia for the Asians" was the inciting force.

Few Europeans even yet appreciate its psychological influence among the Eastern peoples. Through all the years of labour at low wages for the foreign overlord, call it "exploitation" or not as you please, discontent slowly became resentment and resentment at last became revolt, a revolt which flamed when the Japanese temporarily overthrew the white man's sway, dispelled the myth of his "inevitability," and flung in his humiliated face the Asia-for-Asians slogan.

This, proclaim the leaders of revolt against foreign dominance, has been our undeclared aim for generations; the unuttered thought in our hearts, the hope that has sustained us in hunger and travail. And the goal is at last at hand!

But is it? That is the question. If the Asian peoples should succeed in throwing off the yoke of the West, in freeing themselves entirely from European domination and even European influence, in grasping their destiny in their own hands, where does that leave them?

There is no greater folly than to believe that any people, East or West, can take in one leap the gulf that lies between two or three centuries of varying degrees of subjectivity and complete self-determination. It is psychologically impossible. A fall into the gulf is certain and there the wide-open arms of Communism may very likely be waiting to receive the fallen. In that case, the yoke of the West will be replaced by a worse, and the goal will be farther away than ever. Yet that will not mean its abandonment. What it will almost certanly mean will be further revolt, revolt against a far more ruthless power than ever the Western "exploiter" was found to be, and so a greater misery and a deeper chaos.

The error of the white man's way in the East is that he stubbornly refused to yield anything to the Asian people's cumulative dissatisfaction with their lot as labourers at a meagre wage and with their lack of any voice in the determination of their own destinies. Especially was this the case in Indonesia and Indo-China, less so in British possessions. Evidences of dissatisfaction with the "status quo" received short shrift from the Dutch and the French with the inevitable result that resentment grew and accumulated until finally the measure and shape of its implementation was far-reaching and savage.

The war ended the old colonial system because it not only disclosed its weaknesses in the inability of the colonial Powers to protect it, but at the same time shattered the conception of white invincibility. If the white man, the colonial overlord, could not protect his possessions he was not more worthy of further allegiance or even of respect than the medieval feudal baron who could no longer defend his retainers. That being the case, the aforesaid rallying-call fell upon willing ears. That the system could have been perpetuated almost indefinitely by some yielding to the demands of the aroused colonial peoples, by real measures looking toward a betterment of their low living standards, by reasonable compromises in the matter of political reform, and by a convincing assurance of an intent to lead them gradually towards the goal of ultimate self-determination, every informed person knows.

But the lessons of the war were unheeded, the potency of Asia-for-Asians slogan was never appreciated, and the bitterness of a great part of Asia was not understood. The amazingly obtuse position seemed to be taken that, the Japanese having been defeated, the "status quo ante" could be resumed and restored, and everything would be as of old.

It is useless to bewail such sorry mistakes, but even now it is not too late to profit by them. Because revolt in Asia has largely fallen into hands that will postpone the Asia for Asians goal into an indefinite future, and therefore in all likelihood bring about a second revolt against Western overlordship out of which the white man may even re-establish some degree of his former influence among Asian peoples.

But always he must bear in mind the Asian's awareness of his own strength and of his right to stand man-to-man with the European. Only on that basis has the white man any future in the East, political, social or economic.

—N. N. P.

EISENHOWER'S declaration of policy dementralising Formosa is considered to be an amplification of his axiom of using Asians against Asians, for the 'containment' of communism as it provides incentives for Chiang to attack the mainland of China under the shield of the American armour. But the slogan of Asia for the Asians is not dead with the defeat of the Japanese. It is the clarion call of Liberation by Communist China and the rallying cry of Ho Chi-Minh, Malayan Communists and the underground in Siam.

MRS. PANDIT OBLIGES YOUNG ADMIRERS

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Chairman of the Indian U.N. delegation, is signing autographs for some of her American admirers. Mrs. Pandit will attend the General Assembly session opening in the last week of this month.

HE WATCHES INDIA'S INTERESTS

At the United Nations Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Indian delegate, lots down a few notes before attending the General Assembly session.

Sand Symbol

Only when viewed from high above
Or hurriedly passed over,
Is sand monotonous, inert,
Lie close to it and look down:
The gray is constellated
With silver myriads of tiny crystals;
Amid its hueless, trivial grains
Are mirrors flashing
The else invisible ecstasy
Of light.

Charles Wharton Stork.

The chorus girl's daughter was attending school for the first time. The teacher asked her "What does Y-E-S spell?"

"Mink," the little girl answered.

Last Look Round

THERE are other greatly coveted prizes like the Nobel Prize which carries a monetary award besides the medal. The monetary benefit of the award in fact is supposed to help those struggling great men who are benefactors of humanity in various fields of life. The contribution they make must be of outstanding merit and must have received public recognition on an unprecedented scale. By the time the monetary award is bagged by anybody, the recipient is usually beyond the pale of want. George Bernard Shaw said that the money came too late for the struggles of the recipients by the time they get the Noble Prize and the monetary award were over. The honour is undoubtedly coveted and has a halo all its own.

Passing Patronage

DURING the era of Princely India, there were many rulers who were great connoisseurs of fine arts like painting, music, dance, drama, literature etc. There were Ustads, Pandits and Vidwans who were paid decent honorariums to help them cultivate their art, being at least a little free from the wolf at the door. This was a traditional obligation in many states and there are instances of some of the musicians and other artistes being practically maintained by the Durbars. Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Jaipur, Patiala, Udaipur, Rampur, Bhopal and others in the north and Mysore, Travancore, Pudukottah and others in the south have been prominent in encouraging arts and have helped many deserving exponents to pursue their profession basking in the warmth of princely patronage and encouragement.

Some time back it was announced that the grants of Maha Vidwans, musicians of the highest rank, by the Mysore Palace were reduced from Rs. 240 or 300 to Rs. 50, which is only a nominal sum serving no more than a token of appreciation of the recipient's talent. To be recognised as a Vidwan by the Palace was in itself one of the greatest and coveted honours for musicians, artists and scholars. The Palace thus made itself the mainstay of classical music, enabling the Vidwans through its grants or bounties to pursue music or other art and protect it against corruption and degeneracy.

Similiar and bigger grants were given to recognised artists and scholars by Gwalior and other states. These grants, both monetary and of Palace or Durbar honours, and the striving for recognition created enthusiasm for arts and kept many Gharanas of musicians always replete with exponents generation after generation.

With the passing of the Princely Order the Palaces and the Durbars have not been able to maintain their patronage on any worthwhile scale. The days of decline that have hit the Vidwans at the Mysore Palace must have been the lot of several recognised artistes in several other states.

President's Awards

THE Government of India, however, has instituted the President's Award for musicians and some of the states have given awards to their poet lauriates. The President's Award, like the Nobel Prize, comes to those who have had recognition already in public life and some of whom earn more by a single concert than the monetary worth of the President's award! And most of those who get it are of advanced age or past the middle age. The President's Award is and will certainly continue to be a coveted honour. But what even recognised artistes want is something more. Many of the Durbars and Palaces used to give sizable pensions in deserving cases, so that the Vidwans and artistes in their declining years may not feel the pinch of want. It is true that present-day musicians and artistes have not been so very improvident as those of olden times. There are some instances of great exponents of music within living memory who have died in actual penury, living on the occasional financial aid from friends. We can recall the instance of the blind Muslim poet of Bengal, who had no money to assusage the suffering of his ailment, and was recently granted some pension by the state government and has now gone abroad to seek medical aid.

The President's Award for musicians does not end the obligation of the State for encouragement of recognised masters in the fine arts. Cases of the needy have to be investigated and adequate help by way of pensions or otherwise will have to be given if our classical arts are to be encouraged.

In Britain

IN this connection it is heartening to read the seventh annual report of the Arts Council of Great Britain on the subject of Government support of the fine arts in the programme of a modern state. Until recently in Britain also musicians, poets, painters, sculptors and scholars were encouraged by private patronage. But the redistribution of wealth has become an axiom of Government and the private patron is dying out in Britain, the same that has happened to the Princely Order in India. The Grand Opera for instance, it is pointed out, has never been a financial success, though the "utility" opera could make ends meet till recently, "or again a great collection of masterpieces as those assembled in the National Gallery or the British Museum could never 'pay its way,' even if the public were charged for admission, for their capital value and maintenance could never earn an economic rate of interest. A national theatre too, even in embryo, is another kind of art which requires patronage. Such an establishment deliberately accepts risks beyond those of the commercial theatres."

The Arts Council has made a particular point which is applicable to both India and the United States, as the "New York Times" admits. Suppose a City Council has made a loss of £10,000 on its municipal orchestra.

A subsidized Municipal orchestra or playhouse makes a loss merely in the same sense as a Public Library does and the misleading phrase 'makes a loss' has no legitimate bearing upon the civic provision of education through the arts.

The Art Council points out that even when parents paid the school fees for their children's secondary education, as they did until recently in Britain, the money thus contributed by no means paid the cost. Schooling has long been removed from a commercial basis and so have many kinds of further education such a the provisions of libraries and art galleries.

Local Bodies' Work

IN 1948 a Local Government Act was passed in Britain to authorise and develop a system of municipal patronage of arts. Local authorities have availed themselves of this permission to allocate portions of taxes to the support of local artistic enterprises. By this means Canterbury has established at a 4d. rate a civic theatre. Ten cities have taken over part of the subsidies of their municipal theatres, some of which were originally established by the Arts Council.

The Arts Council in Britain administers whatever funds Parliament may approve for nourishing the arts; it advises the music societies on suitable programmes for their membership and devises ways and means whereby the arts may elevate their standards and diffuse their influence.

The Government of India has recently established an Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, which may be expected to take up similar work on these subjects as does the Art Council in Britain. The "New York Times" commends this democratic governmental support in Great Britain to the arts and suggests a similar programme for the United States with funds sanctioned by the Congress. In India, however, we have a long way to go; but it would not be out of place to keep the British Arts council model before our eyes in advancing the classic arts of India, which deprived of Princely support, are now languishing without patrons.

Khadi Again

THE Government of India has recently appointed a Khadi and Village Industries Board. Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the first meeting of the Board recently at Delhi. An amount of Rs. 9 lakhs as a subsidy and a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs has been granted to the All-India Spinners' Association, in order to encourage the Khadi industry.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, is some times very original. Speaking about breathing "new life" into the people of the country while inaugurating the newly formed "Young Men's Association" recently in Bombay, Mr. Munshi said that the trouble with us was, in regard to the system of our education, that though we are now living in the age of television and jet planes we still continue to think in terms of bullock carts.

What Mr. Munshi said in regard to education applies more or less to the encouragement of Khadi. It is a notorious fact that Khadi stocks last year accumulated in several states all over India to the tune of nearly two crores of rupees. There was a complaint that the banks of handspun yarn which used to fetch annas four each were going abegging at one anna and a half. We are not aware if the prices have appreciated with the new year. But the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board in Bombay has made a reduction in Khadi prices and is holding a sales week. The President of India in a message on the occasion appealed to his countrymen to make maximum purchases of Khadi on this occasion. The occasion is that of the culmination of a what the Central Spinners' Association (Madhyastha Katai Mandal) of Greater Bombay used formerly to call Gandhi Shraddha Paksha but now calls it Sarvodaya Paksha, in memory of Mahatma's death anniversary.

It is a sad thing that after about 36 years of the first inception of the idea of encouraging handspun and handwoven cloth, Khadi should be in such a plight. We of course wish good sales to the Khaddar Bhandars and other dealers of genuine handspun and and handwoven cloth, during the sales week.

Serious Charge

BUT a northern India paper has made a charge that the Government itself, after the Congress has come into power, has not given a fair trial to Khadi. The paper alleges that Khadi as an industry is dead and gone. It says that Khadi as an industry died even before the death of Gandhiji himself. The very basic conditions under which handspinning as a cottage industry could thrive were not there even when Gandhiji started the Khadi movement. He had, however, fondly hoped his followers would seriously and sincerely strive to create those conditions, both psychological and economic, not only during the struggle for freedom but also after the attainment of freedom. But he had leaned on frail reeds, says the paper.

Shri Kidwai, when he was in charge of the Posts and Telegraphs portfolio, had said that Government was considering the issue of using Khadi for the uniforms of the men of that Department. But nothing of that has been heard now. And even some of the State Governments which when Congress came into power in 1937 had gone in for Khadi for the uniforms of their lower grade staff seem to have dropped it since.

We cannot blame those Governments also, from our experience of the quality of the output of Khadi in several States. The high prices of Khadi led to the production of low-wearing quality stuff, which has naturally accumulated in unconsumable heaps in several centres.

Besides, one thing the promoters of Khadi fail to understand. It is quality of the product that makes it saleable. If this basic requirement is not there how can any goods be sold? It is very disheartening to reflect that India which produced the Dacca Muslins from its handspun yarn woven on handlooms has degenerated to the extent of producing unsaleable Khadi, though it is still the unofficial uniform of the ruling party of the country.

We hope that the present financial help given to Khadi will be utilised to improve the quality of the stuff, and that such khadi will henceforth be produced as is durable and suitable for the uniforms of the lower-grade employees of Government; and that the Government will give it a really fair chance by "making the maximum possible purchase of Khadi," in the words of the President.

According to a Madras daily the State Government centres are now producing Khadi out of mixed yarn — handspun plus millspun. The paper says that this has the approval of Shri C. Rajagopalachariar, the Chief Minister.

The handloom-weavers, it seems, find it difficult to weave cloth from purely handspun yarn. The mixed product is said to have better durability and tensile strength. There was a time in 1949 when the Madras Government issued orders permitting only those who obtained licenses from the Firka Development Officers to produce Khadi. The licenses were issued on the condition that they would produce and sell only pure Khadi.

If the above facts are true, one has to take Rajaji's move as an encouragement to handloom-weavers. But it certainly is not encouragement of what is till now considered to be 'Khadi.'

What the common man expects is that the subsidy and loan given to the All-India Spinners' Association will be used to produce only handspun and handwoven Khadi.

Funny

THE Law's delays are mysterious. In Bombay state recently three men who were charged for murder were acquitted 18 months after their arrest, which period they spent in custody. This case dragged on only for a year and a half. From Nagpur comes the story of three cases from Seoni. The challan was put up on June 28, 1949. There are 226 prosecution witnesses and 642 documents. In the course of three years there were 51 hearings and only 10 witnesses were examined. The fees paid to the Public Prosecutor were in the vicinity of Rs. 4,000. The cases were then transferred to Nagpur in 1952. Since then there have been 32 hearings and again only 10 witnesses have been examined. The Public Prosecutor bagged about Rs. 2,000. If this rate is maintained, the case will take 40 years to examine the prosecution witnesses and the Public Prosecutor will get not less than Rs. 50,000! This does not, of course, include the defence witnesses and the costs that may accrue on that account.

More funny is another case which is pending for the last two years in a Judge Magistrate's court, according to a correspondent in a Nagpur paper. In this case the approver (who is supposed to help the Government) is in jail all the time and the alleged accused are on bail!

A printer's devil has crept in the "Bharatiya Danda Vidhan" or Indian Penal Code and has caused a lot of trouble in Madhya Pradesh. A head constable arrested a person under Sec. 355 IPC (assault with intent to dishonour him) without a warrant, due to a misprint in a copy of the Hindi translation of the I. P. C. He was convicted—to pay a fine of Re. 1—by the district magistrate of Balaghat for the offence of "wrongful confinement." But the Nagpur High Court upheld the plea of the head constable who argued that he had followed the copy of the "Bharatiya Danda Vidhan" (which had the printer's devil) and so it quashed his conviction!

NEW POTS FOR OLD

Lac-coating Of Earthenware May Start New Industry

A NEW chapter is being written in the fascinating story of lac, the multi-purpose resin, which is unrivalled for its applicability to a variety of uses. This chapter deals however with the lowly and humble in India's towns and villages, whose utensils are no more than a few earthernware pots, used for storing their grain and provisions, and for cooking their daily meal.

Shellac, the commercial product of lac, has been used for hundreds of years, as a protective and decorative coating in arts and industries.

The Lac Research Institute has now shown that porous materials like domestic earthenware can be given a coating of lac which can make the villager's pots impervious to water and proof against fermenting baoteria.

No more need oil ooze out from the poor man's pot, or his salt percolate through, by attracting moisture from the humid air outside.

The shellac-coated earthenware not only wear a new and brighter look, but are resistent to the action of hot water, common salt and oils. Because of lower costs, the "new pots" might well be able to compete with utensils made of stone, porcelain, and glass now used for storing food.

A NEW COTTAGE INDUSTRY?

The process of coating earthenware is simple and does not require any expensive equipment. The preparation of the varnish and making new pots out of old, might well start a new cottage industry. Its first beginnings would probably be in the colourful settings of many of the small towns of Bihar, such as Purulia and Jhalda, in the heart of the lac-growing area.

The only materials required for preparing the varnish, are good quality shellac free from adulterants, and liquor ammonia of requisite specific gravity. The shellac is soaked in a solution of liquor ammonia in an enamelled or tinplated vessel and left for the night. Next day the solution is heated for about six hours. It is then allowed to cool and strained through fine cotton cloth. The dark solution with a faint smell of ammonia, is ready for application.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

The earthenware cleaned with sand-paper, coir or some other abrasive material is washed and dried. The varnish is then applied, by dipping, brushing or spraying and allowed to dry in the shade. Three to four coatings are applied, the first drying completely, before the next is used. After a sun-bath for a couple of days, the pots have to go through a fire of purification for 4 or 5 hours. With their baking thus completed, the pots are ready for use. A glossy shine has given place to the drab colouring of plain earth, and in the process, the pots have become stronger than their unpainted fellows. Salt, mineral and vegetable oils and pickles stored in coated pots have remained 'put' for over six months, and the cost of the preservative coating has been estimated to be very small.

It is a long way from the coating of the individual lac insect to an ideal coating for earthenware pots used for storing palm juice. But that was the problem set to the Lac Research Institute, which by its experiments, had added a new item to the long list of shellac uses. It was found that the collection of palm juice in earthenware pots, filled their pores with bacteria, which set up fermentation when the pots were used for subsequent collection of the palm juice! A complete shellac-coating schedule including drying and baking was developed which blocked the pores. The method is now being tried out in several palm gur stations in South India. The tiny lac insect is doing its bit for the enforcement of the state policy of prohibition.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Fields For The Specialist

LATER GEORGIAN GROUPS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE stamps discussed last week — the 'Lion' and 'Dolphin' values of 1911-1912 — were shown to be capable of a very high degree of specialisation. The later series of the same reign are quite as interesting, and do not, fortunately, have as many catalogued and uncatalogued variations.

Any detailed study in the Georgians should not, obviously include the high values since several of these, even in the normal state, are fairly expensive. The lower value definitives are priced very reasonally and can be obtained in quantity without any difficulty.

The stamps up to the shilling value can roughly be broken up into two main sections —the various typographed printings and the photogravures of Harrison. Later the usual subdivisions according to watermark, colour and printing varieties can be made.

Until the year 1922 the normal definitives were issued on the 'Simple Cypher' paper which was first introduced in August 1912. Almost all the values of this series exist with the watermark inverted or reversed, and although these are not in the catalogue and so do not have a very wide demand, they are of great interest to the specialist and the student.

It is, however, worthwhile checking the watermarks, not for 'inverteds' but for the possibility of specimens having been printed on the 'Multiple' (in place of the 'Simple') Cypher. Only two of the denominations were printed on this paper, the ½d and the 1d, and since these are the values most commonly met with, it will be obvious that there is a good chance of the wide-awake collector coming across some unsuspected specimens of S. G. 397 and 398, which are fairly highly rated in the Catalogue.

In 1924, the Cypher watermark was modified and the letters 'GR' were inscribed in sans-serif capitals instead of in script. In addition to the usual watermark variants stamps exist with the watermark sideways, these varieties appearing on stamps issued for use in automatic machines. The new Cypher watermarks was employed until the close of the reign.

Printing Flaws

In the first definitive series there are two notable 'errors'. The first is where there is a projection on the 'O' of ONE (S.G. 357 etc) making it look like 'Q', and the second appears on the 1½d where the finale 'E' of Pence is broken appearing as 'F'. Both these scarce variants are rated at a few pounds apiece.

The main interest with these Georgian issues lies, however, in the numerous shades. Most of these cannot be distinguished with any certainty by the inexperienced, but since a specialist is supposed to go deeper than the average, shades in all their infinite variety should provide hours of enjoyment. The halfpenny is noted in green, deep green, yellow green, blue green and the very rare 'Cyprus' green (bright yellow-green.) The red penny comes in bright scarlet, medium scarlet, pale rose, carmine red and scarlet vermilion (this shade has orange predominating).

Most of the other values also come in both catalogued and uncatalogued shades. A good many of the stamps, even if printed in 'Fast' inks, show the effects of exposure to water, sunlight or impurities in the atmosphere. But in most cases variations due to these reasons are easily apparent. Though these stamps are undoubtedly drab compared with the modern pictorial colonials or even the current stamps of Great Britain, a page devoted to the various shades makes an attractive showing.

Display

Actually the best method of display for the average collector is to devote a single page of any small loose leaf album to each denomination, and to 'write up' each value with Catalogue number, watermark, colour, paper (whether 'Chalky' or ordinary as in the case of the 6d and 9d) adding any relevant information in contrasting type or ink of a different colour. It is also possible to head each page with 'Control Blocks', the cheapest varieties of which are priced at only a few shillings in Gibbons.

These 'Control Blocks', incidentally, are often the only means of telling who the printers of the stamps are, for from individual specimens it is impossible to identify them. Collecting stamps 'on piece' is also a check to the production date and every specialist should have a few items 'on piece' in his albums.

In 1934, typography gave place to the more rapid and more economical photogravure, the contract going to Harrison's. The designs of the new definitives, with certain modifications, were based on the previous series. The new stamps are more 'slick' in appearance than their generally drab predecessors, and several very minor printing flaws are found on most of the values.

Those values used for booklet printing can be found with the watermark sideways.

The main interest about these issues is that several of the values can be found in different sizes. As noted by Gibbons after S. G. 449, the size was changed very often, but there are three very distinct variations. In point of value the largest dimension is the scarcest, the middle one a little less common and the last the commonest of all. Any detailed display of the Harrison photogravures should concentrate on these size distinctions rather than on differences in shade or waterwork.

Postal Markings

No specialist collection can be complete without its quota of unusual postmarks. Many are of recognised philatelic importance, others of passing interest to all but the specialist. Stamps of the previous reigns were still valid for postage after the new stamps were introduced, so it is possible to come across examples where Victorians or Edwards are used in combination with Georgian items. Examples of this kind can easily be met with on regular commercial mail.

Other unusual postal markings are the ones where stamps have been used — without any authorisation—in foreign parts. It sometimes happens that an Englishman in Australia posts a letter with nothing on it but English stamps. The Australian authorities let it by and the ones in England follow suit. The result is an unorthodox 'used abroad' without any legal sanction but with plenty of interest.

Last group for the postmark enthusiast is made up of various ship markings, army postmarks and the like. These require plenty of searching for, but if the hunt is fruitful the display will certainly be most attractive. Incidentally, the old oval postmark with bars which was in use in Victoria's time was still current in G.B. during the reign of George V, and I have seen many of these 'numeral in bars' in assorted lots of the Georgians.

"Longbeards"

Stamp collecting can be a pretty dreary thing if taken too seriously, and plenty of light relief can be introduced if 'Longbeards' are included in a specialised study. Some years ago an English Philatelic magazine printed a picture of one of the George V Photogravures showing the king with a decidedly long beard. For quite a while there was a controversy over these mysterious stamps and rumour had it that a good few specimens managed to rake in a modest windfall for their lucky owners.

Later it transpired that these 'Longbeards', as they were affectionally nicknamed, could be produced at will by anyone who possessed a paint brush, some imagination, and a bottle of benzine. It happens that the inks used normally for the photogravure process are highly fugitive in the presence of organic solvents like benzine. The perpetrators of the little joke which was taken so seriously had only dabbed a little benzine to the Sailor King's beard and had produced all manner of weird-looking varieties.

Trying your artistic skill in this manner is not recommended if the stamps happen to be valuable, but where the material is cheap, all kinds of amusing, if strictly non-philatelic, effects can be produced, causing a lot of mystification and head-scratching when displayed to collectors who do not happen to be in the know.

'Longbeards' can, of course be tried on most photogravure issues, and a page devoted to items from a dozen different countries will be just the thing for a little light relief.

There is a certain school of philatelists who take high-powered magnifiers and 'discover' every conceivable type of error and variety on their stamps. These 'fly-speck philatelists' need to be counterbalanced, and nothing is as effective as a page of assorted 'longbeards' for from finding microscopic printing flaws to manufacturing them as a joke is but a little step....

Further Afield

For those who like to extend the field of specialisation further Great Britain stamps overprinted for use in British Territories abroad are the very thing. As far as the stamps of George V are concerned, these Territories are Ireland, the Morocco Agencies, and the Channel Isles.

The Channel Isles Georgians are the 2d bisects which were authorised for a short while before the special stamps of the Islands were issued. The photogravure 2d and the typographed 2d of 1912-22 was used in this manner. All these bisects are expensive items, but most of the Morocco stamps are almost as common as those of the mother country.

Only eight Georgian stamps were overprinted for use throughout Morocco, S. G. 103-108a. Of these, two are high values and can be omitted. From 1914 onwards, Morocco was split into Spanish, French and International Zones. Most of the lower definitive values are quoted in the Catalogue at a few pence, except for a very few scarce printings or varieties, so a fully representative lot including watermark and other differences can easily be built up for each Zone.

Ireland Opts

British stamps overprinted for use in Ireland are among the most complex in the world and just the thing for the serious student, for there are dozens of varieties to be found in each of the overprints, but these stamps were seldom available in quantity even during their currency and are difficult to buy in bulk for purposes of study.

But by skimming through albums and picking them up a few at a time whenever offered, the collector can get together a fairly large lot of the different overprints which may well include a sprinkling of scarce and desirable values. Points to watch out for are the 'inverted accents' on the overprint, the colour of the overprint, and the varieties to be found on the basic stamp itself, such as the PENCF error on the 1½d chestnut.

Summing up, we see that the neglected Georgian issues of Great Britain can provide hours of interest and entertainment to the collector who approaches them knowing what he must keep an eye out for. A collection of these issues can cover all the 'straight' varieties in the catalogue. It can branch out and take in foreign parts where British stamps were used. It can include dozens of unrecorded shades. And if all this is not enough, a brilliant display of postmarks can be gathered together.

The possibility of finding rarities is always there, but even if not a single one is found, the enjoyment derived from a collection of this kind will more than compensate for the very modest outlay required. Get hold of a few hundred G. B. Georgians right away. You'll never regret it.

(To Be Continued)

FOOD DRIVE

Shown above are the companion items to the Australian 'Food Drive' stamp pictured last week Denominations are 3d and 3½d for each group of three stamps, colours of the 3d being green and the 3½d red. Subject of last week's stamp was butter, of the two above, wheat and beef.

The stamps are to be issued in sheets of 100, are in format uniform with the current Australian 2 sh. value, and are to remain on sale for a period of two months. Stamps of the three different designs are issued 'se tenant' on a single sheet.

Liechtenstein

The stamps of Liechtenstein are immensely popular with all types of collectors because of their beauty of design and the perfect reproduction. During the past few years many of the art treasures of the Royal Hause of Liechtenstein have been pictured on the stamps of the country. The latest reproductions from the great collection were due to appear early in February. Subjects are detailed below.

10 rappen green, Portrait of a young man, formerly attributed to Heinrich Aldegrever (1502-1560.)

20 rappen bistre, St. Nicholas, by Bartholomaus Zeitblom (1484-1517.)

30 rappen violet, St. Christopher, by Lucas Granach the Elder, (1484-1517.)

40 rappen blue Leonnard, Duke of Hag, by Hans Kulmbach (1476-1522)

These stamps which have a very moderate face value are certain to be in great demand with thematic collectors. Printers are probably Courvoisiers.

Belgian Congo

The Fourth Centenary of the death of St. Francis Xavier has been commemorated by Belgium with two colonial stamps, one for the Belgian Congo and the other for the Ruanda-Urundi provinces. Both are 1fr. 50c. values.

The 'Flowers' series of the Congo is now complete, the last batch of values being the following:

1fr. 25c. Protea, 8fr. Gloriosa, 10 fr. Silene, 50 fr. Eulophia, and 100 fr. Cryptosepalum.

On the way from the same colony are two items marking the holding of the local **Kivu** Festival.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia has issued two stamps in honour of the radio pioneer Nikola Tesla. They are identical in design and feature a portrait of Tesla adapted from a monument. Occasion was the tenth anniversary of Tesla's death.

Hungary

Two soi-distant 'Peace Commemoratives' have arrived from Hungary, occasion being the meeting of the Hungarian Peace Council. The 60 filler shows a peasant girl surrounded by ears of wheat, the 1 forint depicts workers engaged chatting while at work.

'MALAN'S POLICY HAS RAISED A TORNADO'

Indian Overseas Congress Chief's Warning

AMRITSAR, February 14 (PTI).

MR. CHIMANLAL B. PARIKH, President of the Indian Nationals Overseas Congress, today said that the apartheid policy of the South African Government had raised a tornado in that country—a tornado of "passion, anger and humiliation."

Presiding over the Northern India Convention of Race Relations which began its two-day session here today, he said that if South Africa did not change its policy, "it might uproot and destroy all that human hands have built in that country during the past."

Mr. Parikh said, "we have met today under the deep shadow of humiliation and frustration which is being heaped upon the Asiatics and the local population of South Africa. That country today is the blind spot of democracy. What is happening there can hardly be termed popular rule; it is a negation of elementary freedom."

"The whole country is astir and we never know when the gates might open releasing with them forces that might sweep away the cobwebs of time and leave a barren and devastated land".

OBNOXIOUS

Mr. Parikh referred to the "obnoxious legislations" passed against Asiatics and the natives, and said that these legislations were "cutting out any scope for their development."

"A sense of demoralisation and frustration is taking hold of the native population, driving them to perpetrate anti-social deeds."

Mr. Parikh said that the Convention had been organised to put the case of Indians and natives of South Africa "before the bar of world conscience." We want to ask the leaders of thought, the organisations of culture, the societies of humanitarians and top ranking liberal-minded individuals at the helm of affairs to join hands with us and appeal to the South African nation.

African Congress Official Committed For Trial

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 14 (Reuter): Dr. M. S. Molema, Treasurer-General of the African National Congress, and other Africans were yesterday committed for trial on charges of contravening the suppression of Communism Act and of incitement to commit public violence.

They were allowed bail of 50 sterling each, a condition being that they must not address public meetings of the African National Congress in Kimberley.

The group has been appearing for preparatory examination in Kimberley Magistrate's court for the past fortnight.

INDIAN POLICE FIRE ON CATTLE-LIFTERS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14 (PTI): An Indian police patrol fired three rounds on half a dozen cattle-lifters, who came across the border into a Cooch Behar village on February 10 according to information received at the West Bengal Police Headquarters.

Vice-Admiral Slayter In Karachi

KARACHI, Feb. 14 (PTI): Royal Navy's East Indies Station Vice-Admiral Slayter, C-in-C, arrived here this morning in his flagship on a week's visit.

The flagship—8,781 ton cruiser "Ceylon" — which has arrived from the Persian Gulf will move on from here to Bombay enroute to Cochin and Trincomalle.

Dr. Mohan Singh To Tour E. Pakistan

DACCA, Feb. 14 (PTI): The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta, will undertake a 20-day tour of East Pakistan beginning from February 25 in the course of which, he will visit Khulna, Sunderbans, Barisal and some northern border districts of the province. Concluding his tour at Comilla on March 15 he proceeds to Agartala in Tri-

Sir Hugh Dow For Nairobi

CHAIRMAN OF ROYAL COMMISSION

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter):—Sir Hugh Dow, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa, with two members, leaves London by air for Nairobi on February 25. The other members will assembly in East Africa.

The nine-man Royal Commission will pay two visits to East Africa. During the first visit, the Commission will tour the three territories—Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika—in order to make a general survey of the economic conditions and the land and population problem without any formal recording of evidence.

The second visit will probably commence in November when oral evidence will be taken.

Before the personnel of the Commission was completed last month, a Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Fenner Brockway, had asked the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, to include two "distinguished" Indians on the ground that the number of Asians in East Africa exceeds those of Europeans by 60,000, but the request was turned down.

Trouble In North Rhodesia

LUSAMA (Northern Rhodesia), Feb. 14 (Reuter): Police reinforcements have been sent to Fort Rosebury in the north-west of the colony to quell trouble among Kawambwa tribesmen, it was stated here today.

Kawambwas have defied fishing restrictions in the northern Rhodesia-Belgian Congo border Lake Mweru.

IAF Examination Results

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The following is the list in order of merit of candidates who qualified and have been declared eligible for entry into the Air Force Academy of the Indian Air Force for the 63rd course commencing in March 1953, on the results of the examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in May 1952 and of the interviews held by the Services Selection Board of the Defence Ministry.

Rawlley A. K. T. Singh, Om Parkash, Mehta A. C., L. R. Chandra, Bajekal P. S., Chatterjee H. P., Chabra S. K., Sen A.K., S. Ramachandran, Mehta K. C., R. Dhananjayan, K. N. Natarajan, S. D. Singh, Mankikar D. A., Nagar R. L., Y. K. R. Singh, Banerjee S. N., Arya Bhushan, Jamdar S. S., G. Swaminathan, Tak M. K., Bose A. A., Dube K. N., B. I. Singh, Bali C. K. Chowdhree N.C., Malhotra R. P., Sharma R., Batra R. K., Gill T. P. S., Pathak P. S. Malhotra M. C., Dhawan R. K., A. G. Bhaskara, G. Singh, Tyagi S. P., N. J. Balchandani, Pednekar S. H.

Fifteen candidates not included in the above list who qualified in the written examination and in the Services Selection Board interviews have been declared medically unfit, two temporarily and the rest permanently.

BERLIN: The East German Government will issue new cards to the twenty million residents of the Soviet zone in order to control their travel, according to the West

Rights & Duties Of Workers

BABUBHAI PATEL'S ADVICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Addressing the workers of the Tata Chemicals, at Mithapur, in Amreli District, on Thursday last, Mr. Babubhai J. Patel, Deputy Minister for Public Works, emphasised the important role of workers in the modern world and said that while democracy conferred upon them a number of privileges, at the same time, it demanded of them certain duties and obligations towards the society.

Mr. Patel said that the interests of the workers should be properly looked after and their share in the prosperity of the country assured to them. But the workers' share, he added, depended on how much they produced. Indiscriminate strikes, he said, would jeopardise industrial relations and lessen the country's production and consequently affect the very interests of workers which were sought to be protected. In this connection, he referred to the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad which, without taking recourse to strikes achieved striking results in trade unionism.

The same day, Mr. Patel paid a visit to the Wagon Assembling Plant of the Railway Board, at Okha Port. This plant turns out over 60 wagons a day.

Yesterday, Mr. Patel visited Dwarka and inspected the Associated Cement Companies' cement works. He was taken round the plant and also the workers' quarters. He also investigated possibilities of raising the water level of the Bhimgaja and Nithikhadi reservoirs, at Dwarka, which provide the main water supply to the Tata Chemical Works, at Mithapur.

The Okha region of Amreli District, which is the northernmost tip of Bombay State, is fast developing into an industrial area. It is inhabited mostly by the Vaghar Community, a backward community. About 10 per cent population of this area, most of whom are of the Vagher community, is covered by four industrial centres and port works. Bombay's Industrial Relations Act and other measures affecting industrial labour are enforced in this area, which belonged to former Baroda State.

POLICEMEN INJURED IN LIQUOR RAID

POONA, Feb. 14 (PTI): A police officer and three constables were injured today when a police party about to raid the 'Wadar' colony here in search of illicit liquor were attacked with stones.

A party of armed police of sixty constables and six officers was later sent to the colony and 500 gallons of wash and fifteen bottles of liquor were seized. Six Wadars were also taken into custody.

GUERILLAS SHELLED BY FRIGATE

SINGAPORE, Feb. 14 (Reuter): The Royal Naval frigate 'Mounts Bay' today shelled the Sunge Langat forest reserve, Selangor State, in support of anti-guerilla operations in the area.

Anchored 300 yards from port Swettenham jetty, the frigate hurled several shells into the reserve, were guerillas were believed to be hiding.

Hundreds of people watched from the shore.

Big Fire In Saigon Slum

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (Reuter): Several thousand Vietnamese were homeless today—lunar New Year day—when a big fire broke out in Saigon's southern slum area, about a mile from the centre of the city.

MOSCOW: The prosecuting magistrate in the Soviet Asian Republic of Uzbekistan has been publicly reprimanded for employing "private agents" some of whom had criminal records.

3 BHOPAL CONGRESS MEN SUSPENDED

Breach Of Discipline

INDORE, Feb. 14 (PTI).

THE Madhya Bharat Pradesh Congress Committee has suspended three Congress members of the Bhopal District Congress from the primary membership of the Congress for five years for acting against the Congress discipline in the Bhopal Municipal Affairs. They are: Mr. Saidullah Khan Razmi, M.P., Mr. Zahur Hashmi, former member of the All-India Congress Committee and Mr. Mahmud Hussain, pleader of Sheore.

No action was taken against Master Bheron Prasad, M.P., as he has expressed regret for criticising the Bhopal Ministry for dissolving the Bhopal Municipal Board, and Mr. Laxminarayan, Deputy Speaker, Bhopal Assembly, and Mr. Devi Saran, member of the Bhopal District Congress Committee whose speeches were found not objectionable.

As regards the conduct of Mr. Babulal Kamal, member of the Bhopal State Legislature, no record was available in the P. C. C. and therefore, the P. C. C. had asked the A.I.C.C. to send them the records of Mr. Babulal Kamal to take necessary action against him.

Disciplinary action notices were being served on Mr. Shivnarayan Vaid, member of the Bhopal D.C.C. and Mr. Rajmal Povaya with a warning that they will be dealt with severely if any breach of discipline was found.

The Pradesh Congress Committee had communicated its decision to the All-India Congress Committee for formal confirmation.

According to Pradesh Congress Committee sources, the Congress President Mr. Nehru had already asked Mr. Saidullah Khan Razmi, M.P., to resign his membership of the Parliament since he had resigned from the Congress Party in Parliament. Mr. Razmi was elected on Congress ticket from Bhopal.

Nationalisation Of Air Services

BONAFIDE EMPLOYEES WILL NOT BE AFFECTED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (PTI): Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Communications Minister gave an assurance to the House of the People today that the Government contemplated that every person who was at present bonafide in the employ of any Air Company should be continued in employment when the proposed State Corporation took over the undertaking of the Company.

The Minister who was replying to Mr. Nanadas added that a Bill to enable the Government set up statutory corporations for operating all scheduled air services would be introduced in the House during this session. The Government had received representations from the workers in the air transport industry in this connection and their views would be given due consideration.

Motor Cars Collide: Eleven Injured

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14 (PTI): Eleven persons were injured in a collision between two motor cars near Nasirpur village, about 12 miles from Allahabad city on the Grand Trunk Road, on Thursday evening, according to a report received here today.

One person and the drivers of the two cars were admitted to a nearby hospital while the rest were discharged after being given first aid.

One of the cars was carrying a group of Praja Socialist Party workers from Allahabad to Banaras, it is learnt.

S. Koreans Shoot Jap Fisherman Dead

SEOUL, Feb. 14 (Reuter): South Korea naval headquarters today confirmed that one Japanese fisherman was shot and killed when Korean police patrol boats arrested two Japanese fishing vessels a fortnight ago off Southern Korea.

DRUGS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (UPI): A eleven-man committee of enquiry has been appointed by the Government of India to study the working of the existing pharmaceutical manufacturing concerns in India and co-operation of foreign and Indian concerns who import drugs and pack them in the country to put the industry on a sound basis.

The committee will also study the demand, quality and cost of production of drugs in the country and efficiency of the process employed.

Besides Major-General S. L. Bhatia, Director, medical services and Secretary, medical department, Hyderabad Government, who will act as Chairman, other members of the committee are: Dr. Vasudev Rao, retired Director of Medical Services, Madras, Dr. B. B. Yodh, Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Director of Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, Dr. Anil Kumar Sen, Dr. R. C. Shah, Assistant Director, National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, Dr. T. R. Seshadari, Dr. K. R. Nanji, Shri K. R. Chandran, Shri P. M. Nabar, Drugs Controller, and Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao, Industrial Adviser, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The Secretary of the committee will be Shri K. Vyasulu.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR D.Ps

A. P. Jain's Assurance

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Minister for Rehabilitation, said here today that he was working on a scheme which was intended to provide Displaced Persons in India with medical and educational facilities on a comprehensive scale.

Mr. Jain was performing the opening ceremony of a new wing to the building of the Seth Wassiamull Assomull Science College at Bandra. The new wing of the college, built at a cost of Rs. 80,000, would house the library and a gymnasium. The college was built four years ago by the Displaced Persons from Sind with the help of the Government of India.

Shri Jain will visit the Jai Hind College on Sunday and receive a deputation of D.Ps on Monday.

Assurance To D.Ps'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An assurance that the verification of claims filed by displaced persons from Western Pakistan would be expedited and compensation given as early as possible, was given here today by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Rehabilitation Minister, to a deputation of Sindhis this evening.

RICE PRICE FALLS IN MADURA

MADURA, Feb. 14 (PTI): Prices of paddy and rice in the local market declined by three to four rupees per bag of 48 measures.

This decline according to trade circles was due to arrivals of newly harvested paddy from nearby places in the district. The "Arani Samba" quality paddy which was selling at Rs. 25/26 per bag of 48 Madras measures ten days ago is today offered at Rs. 21/22 per bag.

Toll Of Iran Quake

TEHERAN, Feb. 14 (PTI): No one wall is standing in Turood as by a severe earthquake two days ago, according to on the spot information reaching Teheran from wireless-equipped rescue teams.

Radio Teheran officially announced 950 persons were killed in Turood, 12 at Brojez, 12 at Sirjan and all adjoining Turood.

Between You And Me

By Me

IT is an encouraging sign of the times that the Governments of India and Burma have an intelligent and common approach towards the problem of the Nagas, who live on both sides of the border.

The Nagas, who number about 6 lakhs, including 70,000 in Burma territory, value their independence more than anything else. They struck for freedom against British imperialism and came to a head-on clash with the British authorities in 1872. Since then, they were never totally conquered and the British authorities in India had to send an army even in 1936 to take punitive action against the turbulent tribals.

* * *

In the course of their struggle to retain their freedom and their way of life, several Nagas braved the might of the British Government, and even sacrificed their lives. In this connection, the sacrifices and sufferings of the famous Naga queen, Guiedalla, have made history. Her brother was hanged in 1930 for insurrection against the Government and she was locked up in jail from 1933 to 1949 for her patriotic activities. Perhaps, there is no other woman in modern history who has undergone such ordeals for freedom, and even Pandit Nehru paid warm encomiums to her daring and sacrifice. It should be remembered that during the British Raj, it was tribes like the Afridis and Mahsuds on the north-west frontier and the tribals like the Nagas, Khosis and Adivasis that fought against the authorities and maintained the semblance of freedom. Discomfitted in their attempts to enslave them, the British authorities virtually set up an "Iron .... Curtain", screening them off from the patriotic national movement for freedom. It is this evil legacy of divide and rule policy of the British administration that makes the Nagas view with suspicion and distrust even the endeavours of Free India to extend to them the blessings of national freedom.

But Pandit Nehru's admiration for the tribals and their love of freedom is abounding. He considers them as the wardens and guardians of India's frontiers, who will not let the pass to any potential invader. He also feels that the spirit of independence of the tribals will galvanise the rest of the population. During his visits to Assam and Sikkim, Pt. Nehru came in direct contact with the tribals and practically lived as one among them, sharing in their games and participating in their dances. Even the Governors of Assam, like Mr. Sri Prakasa and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, have freely mixed with the tribals and tried to bring about a new "camaraderie" between them and the men of the plains. Pt. Nehru's new drive is to make the tribals feel that India is theirs, as much as they belong to India.

* * *

Naga dancers occupied the pride of place in the recent Republic Day festivities in New Delhi. The capital bade good bye to its sophistication and went "all tribal" for a few days. Mr. Mahabir Tyagi donned the tribal garb to welcome the tribal troupe of dancers from his constituency. Sri Sonaram Soren, an Adivasi, who is a Minister of Orissa, and his wife sprang a pleasant surprise on the Republic Day in Cuttack by giving a tribal folk dance. Clad in their native garb, the Minister and his wife danced with colour and gusto to the merriment of the gathering. Other Adivasi dancers who frequently cheered the pair joined the dance. The whole idea behind this pomp and pageantry is to make all India kith and kin and to cultivate a sense of common pride and patriotism for this land of ours. Naga dancers and tribal chieftains who arrived in Delhi from remote parts of the country were feted everywhere, and were honoured guests of the President at Raj Bhawan. The tribals who saw their capital for the first time were profoundly impressed and began to feel, that despite distances, they were one. Freely moving with the Nagas and other tribal dancers, Pandit Nehru wanted them to feel that Delhi was their capital and that the whole of India belonged to them, no matter in which part they lived. The Nagas and the rest will go back to their homes with a new spirit of unity and brotherhood.

* * *

There is more than mere coincidence in the celebrations at Rangoon, where the Nagas were feted in the same lavish way. A batch of Naga leaders participated in the Burmese Water Festival in all gaiety and colour. They were taken on an aerial survey of Burma by the Government in a state-owned Dakota and they were guests of honour at many public functions. The idea of the Burmese Government is to widen the mental horizon of the tribesmen and make them think nationally along with their parochial patriotism. Mr. Thakin Nu, the Burmese Premier, announced that he would spend two annas for welfare work in the hills for every anna he spent in the plains India will be a beneficiary by this enlightened approach to the Naga problem. A few years back, headhunting Nagas from the Burmese territory played havoc on the Indian border folks, and Delhi had to send an army to check the mischief-mongers. But these expeditions are only temporary measures and will not solve the overall problem. Pandit Nehru thinks in terms of a long-range policy which will revolutionise the outlook of the Nagas and make them feel that their parochial freedom will be secure in the larger freedom of the country.

* * *

The insular mind and the isolationist psychology of the Nagas have their inherent strength and weaknesses. In their primitive simplicity, the Nagas believe that they belong to a world of their own and their gods will protect them from foreign invasion. In their craze for territorial loyalty, they want more of freedom from the Government than protection by it. They are so steeped in credulity that a Naga chief, when threatened with aerial bombardment by the Burma Government, is reported to have said, "We shall catch the bombs as they fall and throw them down the hills." Pt. Nehru is very well aware of the sentiments and sensitivity of the Nagas and their distrust of non-Tribal leaders who enter their area as the torch-bearers of civilisation. He has given special directives to officers in charge of tribal tracts to respect scrupulously the tribal traditions, and not to interfere in any way with their culture, freedom and way of life. He has warned them to shed their "highbrowism," and superior airs in their day-to-day contact with the tribals. He has asked them to eschew red tapism and move with the tribes as humanitarians and social workers. He is out to carry the benefits of a welfare state to the Naga land and to safeguard the tribes from commercial exploitation by entrepreneurs. The tribal area will be inviolate and free from depredations of monopolists and concessionaires. The Government of India has allotted huge sums for road construction and nation building activities in the Agency tracts. Pt. Nehru realises that peaceful, prosperous and contented tribals will be a source of strength and an invaluable asset of man power on the frontiers of India.

* * *

In the face of this bold outlook and generous policy, one cannot but regret the activities of leaders like Mr. Phizo who have raised the cry of a sovereign Naga State. Pt. Nehru has more than once turned down his extravagant demand, though he has promised full freedom to the tribes in all other respects. Though maximum autonomy can be granted to the tribals, Free India cannot allow a free State to function in the strategic Naga land where the frontiers of India, China, Pakistan and Burma meet. The bravery of the Nagas is beyond question, but they cannot repel any foreign invasion, if ever it takes place. The example of Kashmir shows the vulnerability of small states in the face of the armed might of aggressive neighbours. It is a bit intriguing that Mr. Phizo should seek the good offices of Pakistan to raise the issue of a free Naga State before the United Nations. Pakistan will be only too willing to oblige, at least as a counter to the demand for Pakhtoonistan; but India will not tolerate a "Kashmir" on her north-eastern frontier.

* * *

THE passing away of Yogi Swami Narain Acharya, who got himself buried for a nine days' penance at Rajghat, is regrettable in more ways than one.

The Yogi undertook the Samadhi "to bring peace to the war-weary world", and according to the disciple of the Yogi, the latter told him that he did not want to live on this earth, when he went down to fetch him from the underground. This statement postulates that the Yogi was alive at the scheduled time of his reappearance and acquainted his disciple of his change of mind. But according to the police surgeon, death occurred 12 to 24 hours prior to the opening of the Samadhi.

Since Yogic misadventures of this type have nowadays become frequent, it is time that public opinion is mobilised against exhibitionism of this type. Rajghat associated with the last rites of the Father of the Nation, is considered to be the Holy of the Holies. It surpasses one's imagination as to why the Yogi chose that sacred site for his demonstration. Of late, there is a tendency among some leaders to choose Rajghat as the venue of their operations, easily to catch the eye of the public. When Pandit Nehru refused to bow down to the threat of Swami Sitaram on the Andhra separation issue, the latter threatened to stage a fast near Gandhiji's Samadhi at Rajghat. If this is the shape of things to come, Rajghat will fast develop into a Hyde Park or Cranks' Corner.

'Napoleon Of Feminist Movement'

FAMOUS AMERICAN SUFFRAGIST WHO NEVER PAID IMPOSED FINE

SUSAN B. Anthony was one of the earliest suffragists in the United States who, after the passing of the fourteenth Amendment voted twice, as a test case, and was arrested and fined. But she never paid even a single dollar of the 100 dollar fine.

Susan also stood for the abolition of slavery and campaigned under the banner "No Union with Slave holders". Carrying on the Crusade for women's cause she died in harness at the ripe old age of 86.

SUSAN BROWNELL ANTHONY

THE recent UNESCO seminar on the status of women in South Asia and the campaign launched in Switzerland to secure for women the right to vote mark further progress in the century-long struggle for equal political rights for both sexes. Many countries have already attained the cherished goal of full equality — the goal of many a woman suffragist of the 19th century. One of the most outstanding of these was Susan B. Anthony of the United States.

The feminist movement in the United States, for which Susan Anthony devoted her life, had its primary setting in a convention for women at Seneca Falls in 1848. Though only some states granted women the right to vote during Miss Anthony's lifetime, the amendment to the U.S. Constitution, providing nation-wide suffrage for women, was finally adopted by all the 48 states on October 15, 1933.

Born in a Quaker family on February 15, 1820, Susan grew up in an atmosphere of independence and moral zeal. She was a precocious child, learning to read and write at the age of three, endowed with an unusual memory, and eager for knowledge. Her education, supplemented by a year at the Deborah Moulson Select Seminary for Females at Hamilton, near Philadelphia, qualified her for good positions in the teaching profession; the best and last of which, head of the Female Department of Canajoharie Academy, she held from 1846 to 1849.

FIRST REVOLT

Interest in the great issues of the day and a growing passion to join in the fight against injustice and vice made her restless in the narrow confines of her schoolroom, and before long she became an ardent organiser of the temperance movement. At this period she was not interested in votes for women, but an incident at the meeting of the Sons of Temperance in Albany, which she attended as a delegate, made her conscious of the glaring inequality of women. While trying to voice her views, she was told that "sisters were not invited there to speak, but to listen and learn". Thereupon she walked out of the room.

Her dynamic personality and her extraordinary intellect gave her the leadership in the feminist movement. But she had her limitations. She was a great organiser but not a great writer or speaker So she supplemented her talents with those of the two other leading feminists of he day—Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Ernestine Rose. The three soon came to be known as the "female triumvirate".

They worked and travelled together all over the country. They held meetings and encouraged women to band themselves for the common cause. It was a difficult fight. They did not have the benefit of press propaganda. After a while, when the editors found that the movement was gaining adherents, they even joined the chorus of denunciation along with politicians.

PETITION TO LEGISLATURE

When Susan Anthony presented a petition setting forth women's rights to the New York Legislature, the anti-feminist lobbyists began to quote Scripture against the claim.

Some of the politicians went to the extent of saying that "there would be no way of preserving men's honour except by locking heir wives behind bolts and bars".

But the women refused, mentally as well as physically, to be locked behind bolts and bars.

The tireless crusade for the "right of women to their earnings and their children" continued. The backbone of the crusade was Susan Anthony. With the cooperation of Elizabeth Stanton, she secured the first laws in the New York state legislature guaranteeing women rights over their children, control of property and wages, and a separate legal existence after marriage.

This earned her the title from her coworkers—the "Napoleon of the Feminist Movement." Though she had none of the cruelty of Napoleon, she had much of his genius—his ability to organise, his power to command, his insensibility to pain and his persistency in the face of defeat.

After a while, Susan Anthony found herself alone in the campaign. Across the country she roamed, agitating, educating and organising all by herself. Through sleet and ruin, hurrying against time and the weather, she took her message to women throughout the country.

In 1868, she published a periodical known as 'The Revolution' radical and defiant in tone. Elizabeth Stanton and Parker Pillsbury soon joined in the drive.

UNENDING TOURS

A chronological record of Miss Anthony's life is one of unending lecture tours in one state after another.

The conditions of slaves appalled her and in 1856 she took active part in the American Anti-Slavery Society. The following two years she campaigned under the banner "No Union with Slaveholders." After the Civil War she was one of the first to advocate Negro suffrage.

In 1863, she was a co-organiser of the Women's Loyal League to support Lincoln's government, and especially his emancipation proclamation.

When the Fourteen Amendment

(Continutd On Page 16 col. 5)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORL

MINIMUM Re. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

For gaining Rs. 60/- monthly ask Cotton Calculation price Rs. 8/- Joshi Fulgaliwala, Golpitha, Ahmed Building, Bombay. (3511)

PUBLIC NOTICES

AUCTION SALE OF RUSA OIL AMRAVATI DIVISION, M.P.

APPROXIMATELY 516 seers of oil from Rusa grass of Motia Variety from the forests of AMRAVATI DIVISION obtained by departmental operation will be sold by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 25th February, 1953, at Government Timber Depot Paratwara, Achalpur (C. P. Railway) District Amravati M.P. commencing from 12 noon.

The condition of sale will be announced before the commencement of the auction. The principal conditions, however, are:—

(1) Intending bidders are required to deposit Rs. 2,000/- (Two thousand) IN CASH (or as directed by the auctioning authority) as earnest money deposit before bidding. The earnest money deposit will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders.

(ii) The purchasers shall have to pay 25 per cent of sale price through crossed Bank draft issued by a scheduled bank on Imperial Bank of India Amravati in favour of Divisional Forest Officer, Amravati at the conclusion of the auction. The remaining amount must be paid within 3 days direct into Government Treasury on the triplicate challan obtained from the auctioning authority.

Further particulars can be had from—

(1) Depot Officer, Government Timber Depot, Paratwada.

(2) Divisional Forest Officer, Amravati Division, Amravati-Camp.

(3) Silviculturist, M.P., Nagpur.

K. S. TIMMAYYA,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Amravati Division.
(5804)

Just Out Just Out

INDIAN ECONOMICS II

(Rs. 4/8/-)

by

Prof. R. N. CHATTERJI, M.A.

The most upto date book of its kind for B.A. B.Com. and M.A. students of the Indian Universities containing all current topics of the day.

"GREAT OPPORTUNITY for Manufacturers and Exporters interested in establishing permanent business connections with millions of Buyers in Central Africa," during the RHODES CENTENARY EXHIBITION from June to August 1953 at BULAWAYO. We can display your products and book orders on your behalf at a nominal cost.

For full particulars please Contact:—
P.O. Box 150, Bangalore 2.

ALL-ROUND SUPPORT FOR 5-YEAR PLAN

Prof. Wadia On Need For Emergency Powers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PROFESSOR C. N. Vakil, Director of the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay, said here today that Ministers and administrators, both at the Centre and in the States, on whom fell the main burden of implementing the Five Year Plan were "innocent of any knowledge of Economic!"

Prof. Vakil who was speaking at a symposium on "The Five Year Plan" under the joint auspices of the Youth Assembly, Bombay and "Sau-Mitra" at the St. Xavier's College said that Government should utilise the available talent, outside the circle of Ministers and administrators, for the successful implimentation of the Plan which was "a national, i.e. an all-party Plan and not a Congress one."

Prof. P. A. Wadia presided.

Prof. Vakil said the politicians who were the Ministers as well as the State administrators lacked the necessary economic background to fully understand the economic implications of their policies. "This machinery is not suited to carry out the Plan and may actually act as a break on its smooth working."

He deplored the lack of provision for training suitable personnel in the technique of managerial and industrial administration to meet the growing needs of an expanding economy. He said that such training could only be imparted in an academic institution, and not a technical one, which lacked the requisite background for scholarship.

He said that the Plan had not provided for the establishment of any machinery for reviewing, and if necessary modifying, the Plan in the light of its actual working.

Concluding Prof. Vakil stressed the need for independent economic research and thought as a guide to the policies pursued by the Government. He said that deficit financing, "though justified in certain circumstances" required careful handling, lest it landed the country into grave difficulties.

DEMOCRATIC BASIS

Mr. V. L. Mehta, former member of the Finance Commission, said that the chief feature of the Plan was that it provided a democratic basis for implementing the economic policy, either on a socialistic or co-operative basis.

He said the Plan was the outcome of democratic influence of not only the economists but also of businessmen and a large number of public workers—all of whom had their say in the matter of its formulation.

It was therefore necessary to work up the enthusiasm of the people if the Plan had to be successfully implemented, he said. Compared to the struggle which the country had to wage in future, "if we desire to build up our society on a basis of equality and freedom", the political struggle, which witnessed great enthusiasm, was much easier and simpler.

Mr. Mehta said that the Plan as published represented a departure "in the right direction" from the draft outline in not only the increase in its magnitude but in regard to the very conception of its drawing up, as reflected in the various aspects of it, viz., the scope and regulation of industry, the credit policy of the Government and a more definite policy as regards the encouragement of cottage industry including khaddar and handloom industry.

He said that encouragement to the cottage industries was given, not on any sentimental grounds, but on sociological grounds to provide additional channels of employment to a growing population which could not be fully absorbed in agriculture and industry.

POPULATION PROBLEM

Mr. Morarji Vaidya, a noted industrialist of Bombay, said that unless the rapid rise in population was checked "by drastic measures" the effects of a rise in the national income, as a result of the execution of the Plan, would be nullified.

He said that the country's tremendous manpower was equally an asset and a liability which needed to be used judiciously if the Plan was to prove a success. The most important problem, in his opinion, was how to find the resources for the development of the private sector of the industry contemplated in the Five Year Plan.

He supported deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 290 crores as provided for in the Plan, which, he said, would only be providing the necessary volume of currency. "We will not be treading dangerous grounds if we provide deficit financing to that extent as our per capita volume of currency is the lowest in the world." He said that we should not curtail the volume of currency but try to increase the volume of goods and services available in the country.

Mr. Rohit Dave, representing the Socialist viewpoint, said that unless people offered constructive and not merely mechanical co-operation in the working of the Plan, it would not be a success.

Such co-operation could only be forthcoming, if the people had the right to point out where the planners had gone astray and where "the rot has set in." He admitted the Plan was a great advance on the draft report, in as much as it had a better texture, the objectives were focussed clearer and better integrated and the priorities had been laid down more logically.

The greatest lacunae, however, was that the very basis of a planned economy had been lost sight of. "It is not a Plan and we cannot say that planned economy of any nature has come into being." No thought had been given to the composition of the rise in the national income at the end of the five years as reflected in the relative strength of the various sections of the community. He, however, called upon the people to extend their co-operation, even if it be mechanical, to the best of their abilities in the implementation of the Plan.

EMERGENCY POWERS!

Prof. P. A. Wadia in his presidential remarks drew large cheers when he pleaded for emergency powers to be vested in the Central Government for implementing the Plan, "especially when one remembers the fads of the provincial Ministers in the name of provincial autonomy!" He recalled that the late President Roosevelt had been given wide emergency powers when he took reins of office for carrying out his New Deal policy.

TUCCI TO WRITE ON NEPAL'S ART

BOMBAY, Saturday: Professor G. Tucci, well-known orientalist, who said today for Italy by the Lloyd Triestino luxury-liner M. V. "Oceania" will shortly publish a book on the Art, Culture and Civilisation of Nepal.

Prof. Tucci who was here for the fourth and final preparation tour of Nepal also attended the Gandhian Seminar at Delhi.

His book will be published by the Institution for the East and Far East at Rome

Prof. Tucci made a special study of ancient manuscripts and inscriptions.

A student eight-member delegation from Australia passed through Bombay by the same boat on its way to Vienna to attend the International Conference for the Defence of Youth.

The Conference will commence from March 23, 1953.

The delegation which includes two girls is led by Mr. Pat Kealy.

Dr. Pattabhi's Dictum

FREE PRESS CANNOT BE PROSPEROUS

NAGPUR, Feb. 14 (PTI & UPI): The Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, today pleaded for "forthright honesty, truthfulness and correctness of reporting" as an essential factor of journalism.

He was inaugurating a special convention of the Madhya Pradesh Union of Working Journalists under the presidentship of Mr. K. P. Narayanan, Editor, 'Nagpur Times,' to discuss a reply to the questionnaire of the Press Commission.

Dr. Pattabhi said that the term "free and prosperous journalism" was self-contradictory as a free press could not be a prosperous press and vice versa.

Prosperity, Dr. Pattabhi said, brought with it its own "complications." "After all" he said, "you are serving under government, you cannot attack it wholly—and government advertisements constitute an important factor."

He compared journalism with astrology and said that although both of them often proved to be wrong, still nobody ever took them to be wrong, and it was a privilege which should be wisely utilised.

Mr. K. P. Narayanan, editor of 'The Nagpur Times', who presided over the annual meeting appealed to the profession to give fullest co-operation to the Press Commission.

WANDREKAR'S ADVICE TO HARIJANS

Satyagraha To Secure Fundamental Rights

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14 (PTI): Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Bombay's Deputy Minister for Backward Classes, said at Sanand 14 miles from here, last evening, that the untouchables should offer Gandhian satyagraha to secure their fundamental rights.

Mr. Wandrekar, who was addressing the Harijans of Sanand, added that "laws and state protection alone" would not do.

Mr. Wandrekar who was on a four-day visit of Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad districts left last night for Bombay.

Maldives President In Colombo Hospital

COLOMBO, Feb. 14 (PTI): President Amin Didi of Maldive Islands fell seriously ill at the new island Republic's capital Male, and he has been brought here for treatment.

It was learned here today that President Didi is progressing in hospital.

Smaller Cabinet For Hyderabad

DEPUTY MINISTERS TO BE APPOINTED

HYDERABAD, Feb. 14 (PTI): The present 13-man Hyderabad Cabinet would be reconstituted, its strength reduced and a few Deputy Ministers appointed before the budget session of the State Assembly commencing here on March 2, it was reliably learnt here today.

The strength of the future Cabinet is kept as a close secret.

The Chief Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, is now holding consultations with his colleagues for the reconstitution of the Cabinet.

Recently, all the 12 ministers resigned and the leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Ramakrishna Rao also submitted his resignation to the Congress Legislature Party. The Party asked Mr. Rao to withdraw his resignation and assured its full support in any measures he might take in strengthening and consolidating the Government and the party in the light of the Party's Sub-Committee's suggestions.

The three-man Sub-committee suggested a smaller Cabinet of not less than seven and not more than nine Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and three Parliamentary Secretaries.

CUSTOMS FRAUD BY DIAMOND-CUTTERS?

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14 (Reuter): A conspiracy involving 250,000 sterling worth of diamonds was alleged in court here yesterday when a firm of diamond-cutters was charged on 72 counts of fraud and contravening Customs and Currency Exchange Regulations.

The firm, J. Gluck and Sons, was alleged to have exported diamonds to a hard currency area, instead of soft currency areas. The prosecution stated they had sent consignments to Amsterdam and Bangkok, which were re-exported to the United States.

The firm faces 24 charges of fraud, 24 of contravening exchange control regulations and a further 24 of contravening the Customs Act.

It was represented by a director Mr. Fred Gluck, who is also charged in a private capacity. He pleaded not guilty to all charges.

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter):— Guru Charan Dass, an Indian from Kenya, was found guilty at the north London court yesterday of persistently neglecting to maintain himself and his wife and two sons, in consequence of which he had to be given national assistance. The Magistrate discharged Dass conditionally for twelve months.

SEARCH FOR COSMIC RAY UNDER WATER

Foreign Scientists Are Busy At Vihar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TWO Italian scientists from the University of Rome are now working on Cosmic Ray research at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay. The visit of these scientists, Prof. B. Rispoli and Prof. I. F. Quercia who came here last month has been sponsored by the International Physics Union and the Italian Institute of Nuclear Research.

They will remain in Bombay till their experiments are completed, which they intend conducting both at the sea-level and under water.

The under-water experiments, Prof. Rispoli said, in an interview, would be conducted at one of the lakes around Bombay, possibly Tulsi or Vihar.

The minimum depth of water required for these experiments, he said was 20 metres. The sea was not so deep near the coast and they do not think it advisable to go out far in the sea.

Prof. Rispoli believes that the results of these experiments when compared with those of similar experiments conducted at Rome would go a long way in solving some of the problems connected with Cosmic Ray research.

COMMONS AGAINST FLOGGING

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter): By 150 votes to 63, the House of Commons on a free (non-party) vote yesterday, threw out a private Bill, seeking to bring back flogging abolished in 1948, to curb violent crime in Britain.

The Government considered it "premature," a view shared by the Labour Opposition.

Mr. Chuter Ede, former Labour Home Secretary, criticised British Judges for calling for a return of flogging.

If Parliament had listened to the Judges in the last 150 years, "we should still be hanging children for stealing anything over the value of a shilling," he said.

& Suburbs

TODAY

: Falgun Shud 2, 2009.
m: Jamadi-ul-Avval 29,

Shehrever 17, 1322.
se 7-8 a.m., Sunest 6-39 p.m.
ide 00-42, 12-56, Lowtide
8-52.

AY'S ENGAGEMENTS

IAL SERVICE LEAGUE: ohn Marsh will speak on Union and Industry' at e's Head Office, Servants dia Society 5-00 p.m.

RALA RELIEF COM-EE: Meeting at Podar Col-Hall 5-30 p.m.

IVAJI PARK SHIVAJI UE COMMITTEE: Meeting People's Hall, Mr. M. C. la will preside and declare the exhibition of the model atue-Museum-Public Rostrum orial of Shivaji to be erected hivaji Park, Dadar.

CEPTION TO CARDINAL: honour of First Indian Cardi- His Eminence Valerian Cardi- Gracias at Cooperage Grounds p.m. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa ernor of Bombay will preside.

EDERATION OF BOMBAY ATE MOTOR TRANSPORT ERATORS: Mr. Babubhai Pa- Deputy Minister for Transport, mbay will inaugurate the Fede-ion Taj Mahal Hotel 5-30 p.m.

LECTURE: Mr. J. Krishna-rthi's lecture at the Sundera- Hall 6-00 p.m.

BOMBAY STATE CONSUM-RS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIE-ES' FEDERATION: Fourth deration Day at Hira Baugh, P. Tank, Mr. M. P. Patil will reside.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Shri andit Hundraj Madnani on OGA' at the Arya Samaj Fort, ora Bazar St. 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: nnual General Body meeting to-ay, at 9-30 a.m. at the Sangham remises, Telang Rd., Matunga.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CUL-TURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on Nihilism at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSO-PHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain; Free Public Lec-ture on Dreamland and True Vi-sions 6-15 p.m.

AMENDING MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT

The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 is proposed to be amended so as to authorise Municipal Corporations to deposit their funds in any scheduled bank. The amending Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of February 13.

Under the provisions of the Act as it stands at present, a Municipal Corporation is required to deposit its funds in the Imperial Bank of India or such other bank or banks as it, with the previous sanction of the State Government, may select. It is found that under these provisions, a Corporation is required to approach the Government frequently for permission to deposit its funds in banks other than the Imperial Bank of India, and hence the proposed amendment to the Act.

KAMTE SHOOTS A TIGER

HUBLI, Feb. 14 (PTI): Mr. N. M. Kamte, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, shot dead a tiger about nine and half feet long, yesterday afternoon, in a forest near Tadas, about 15 miles from here.

PART 'C' STATE CHIEF MINISTERS MEET

AJMER, Feb. 14 (PTI): The Conference of Part C State Chief Ministers commenced here today. The Chief Ministers of Bhopal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, and Ajmer were present.

MODERNISING BOMBAY DOCKYARDS

Electric Cranes: Oil Discharge Facilities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE first of 34 electric cranes ordered for the Bombay Port is expected to be installed by the end of this year or early next year.

All the 34 cranes—30 semi-portal and 4 portal—will be installed at Ballard Pier and in Alexandra Docks.

The authorities also propose to improve the oil discharge facilities because of the decision to establish two oil refineries at this port.

OIL TERMINAL

An oil terminal in natural deep waters, obviating costly dredging, is proposed to be constructed. The oil terminal is to be connected to the refineries by means of submarine pipe-lines.

"MINIMUM SCHEME"

The "minimum scheme" for the modernisation of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, estimated to cost about 4½ crores, envisages the provision of an entrance lock for these docks, and the widening of the communication passage between them.

The closing of the existing entrance gates and the lengthening of the jetty berths in the Victoria Dock, the construction of bull-noses for a new dry dock, and the provision of further railway facilities also form part of the scheme.

The main object of this modernisation scheme is to enable the docks "to take in deep-draughted vessels." At present there are 50 berths for cargo ships in Victoria, Alexandra and Prince's Docks.

DESPATCH OF SEA MAILS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (Parcel Mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on February 18, 1953 by B.I.M.S. 'Daressa'. Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on February 17, 1953 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

HAY DESPATCHES TO SCARCITY AREAS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Seventy-four wagons (2,720 bales) of hay were despatched to the scarcity areas in Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum Districts, during the week ended February 7. Of these, 23 wagons were despatched to each of the three Districts of Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar and the remaining five to Belgaum District. Up to February 7, as many as 528 wagons (19,039 bales) of hay were despatched to the scarcity areas in Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Nasik, Satara South, Satara North, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh Districts.

ADDITIONAL TAGAVI FOR SHOLAPUR

BOMBAY, Saturday

An additional amount of Rs. 3,25,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Sholapur for advancing tagavi loans to the cultivators in the district. In the earlier Press Note, Bijapur was inadvertently mentioned in place of Sholapur in this connection.

MARATHI DRAMA

On Sunday (today) at 10 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast the first play in the Drama Festival in Marathi entitled "Nava Bairagi" by the well-known Marathi Dramatist B. V. alias Mama Warerkar and produced by the famous Marathi stage actor and director, Chintamanrao Kolhatkar. Participants: Parasharam Samant, Chandrakant Desai, Sudha Amonkar, Anjani Amladi, Kusum Chavan, Kamalini Vijaykar and Prabhakar Joshi. This can be heard on Bombay B on 353 and 61.98 metres.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 metres: 07-40 Programme, 07-45 S. Khan, G Songs, 08-15 K. Sangekar, vocal, 11-45 C. Balaji, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 B. H. Khan, sarod, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 S. K. Abhyankar, vocal, 18-05 Musical interlude. 18-10 Locals, 18-20 S. Khan, G songs, 18-30 C. Balaji, vocal, 19-00 B. H. Khan, sarod, 19-30 H. Ghangrekar, vocal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 C. Balaji, vocal, 20-45 S. Khan, G songs, 21-15 D. V. Naidu, K music, 21-45 Our guest tonight, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS, 353 m.: 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 B. H. Khan, sarod, 08-45 E. Hatiskar party, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 K. Sangekar, vocal, 13-00 AIR artist, M pad, 12-30 M. Niazi, geet, 13-50 H. Ghangrekar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M. 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 AIR artist, M pad, 20-15 K. Hatiskar party, M songs, 20-30 S. H. Naqvi, U talk from Lucknow, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 K Sangekar, vocal, 22-00 Mama Warerkar's script 'Nava bairagi,' M play.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1 m.—07-45 Tribute, 08-15 D. H. Vimadalal, revti-kanada, 09-00 D. H. Vimadalal, thumri, 09-15 Recital: Delhi relay, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 Sharda A. Pandya, geet, 18-10 D. H. Vimadalal, bhimpalas, 18-20 Bhargavi Desai, Bhakt's words, 18-20 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Ankhadi (Ahm.), 19-00 D. H. Vimadalal, raag sang, 19-15 B. Desai, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Svar lahari (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 D. H. Vimadalal, basant, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Cl. half hour, (Ahm.), 21-15 B. Desai, geets, 21-30 Love and oath; G play by S. Gosai.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 41.72 m. morning; 25.00 and 41.72 m. evening.

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon, Down Harmoney lane, 12-45 Home News from Ceylon, 12-45 Album of familiar favourites, 5-00 Hindi Progs., 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 7-30 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-30 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces. show, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Devotional Music Every Morning

From Sunday (15th February) All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast at 7-30 a.m. on all transmitters a daily item of specially composed devotional music under the title 'Mangal Prabhat'. The artists appearing in the first programme are Hirabai Barodekar and V. G. Bhatkar.

Maharashtra Chamber's Plea For Decontrol

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. K. H. KABBUR, President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, addressing the first quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber, said today that all sectors of industry, wherever there was surplus production, must be freed from all controls. Decontrol, of economy, he added, would mean increased production of wealth, and stabilisation of prices, wages, and costs.

He welcomed the policy of the State Government in respect of partial decontrol of foodgrains and hoped that in due course, both wheat and rice would be released from control at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Kabbur wanted an assurance that there would be no increase in the present taxation level either by the Central or State governments. He also suggested that the policy of Government in respect of exports and imports should be chalked out for a year at a time instead of for six months as at present. In respect of nationalisation, he opined "we should content ourselves with whatever nationalisation we have today."

Dredging Experts For India

MANGALORE, Feb. 14 (PTI): The UN Technical Assistance Administration is sending a team of dredging experts to India, it was learnt here yesterday. The team is expected to visit Mangalore and Malpe ports towards the end of this month.

Mr. V. D. Poirier and Mr. P. Cornier who form the team, are expected to arrive in Bombay sometime next week.

Temperatures At Night Above Normal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 14 (PTI): Following is the daily All-nIdia weather summary for Saturday.

Night temperatures were generally below normal over the south peninsula and in coastal Andhra Desa. They were appreciably above normal in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, north-east Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, north-west India, the central parts of the country, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, the north Konkan, north Deccan (Desh) and north Hyderabad being markedly so in and near the Punjab-Kumaon hills, south Rajasthan, south Madhya Bharat and west Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SATURDAY: A few light showers are likely to occur in and near the hills of the Punjab (I) and in West Rajasthan, dry weather will prevail over the rest of the country.

FORECAST FOR POONA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 15TH: Fair weather. Night temperature will continue to be appreciably above normal.

Following is the daily All-India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st January 1953 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours IST on 14th February 1953:

Ahmedabad	93	64	0	0.8	+0.?
Allahabad	84	57	0	1.9	+0.?
Baroda	96	65	0	0.7	+0.5
BOMBAY	81	71	0	0	—0.5
Calcutta	88	63	0	1.5	—0.?
Lucknow	86	55	0	2.8	+1.0
Madras	84	69	0	1.2	—0.4
New Delhi	80	55	0	2.9	+1.5
Poona	95	51	0	0	—0.1
Sholapur	93	65	0	0	—0.2
Surat	98	7	0	0.1	—0.1

BIG-SCALE JOB-HUNTING IS ON

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

demand is for quality products, as Ceylon herself locally manufactures cheap quality confectionery.

Manufacturers of confectionery in India should make an effort to capture the Ceylon market. Attractive packing, competitive prices and good quality are essential if Indian confectionery is to make headway in the Ceylon market and compete with already established brands from the United Kingdom.

Ceylon's annual requirements of sugar are about 1,20,000 tons of refined raw sugar (popularly known in Ceylon as brown sugar) and 20,000 tons of refined white sugar. In 1951, Ceylon imported Rs. 99.5 million worth of sugar and Government is the sole importer. India manufactures white sugar of the specifications required by Ceylon, namely polarisation of 99.5 plus. Now that she has an exportable surplus of sugar, efforts should be made to capture Ceylon market.

Imports of lamps and lanterns other than electrical from India aggregated to only 18,718 (Rs. 43,311) in 1951 out of the total imports into the Island of 536,649 numbers (Rs. 2,748,716). Ceylon generally obtains a major portion of her requirements of this item from the United Kingdom. A small quantity of hurricane lanterns imported from India had a fairly good market in Ceylon, while other types of lamps and lanterns have yet to make appreciable headway in the market. If Indian lamps and lanterns are to find a larger sale in the Ceylon market their quality will have to be improved further and their prices brought to competitive levels.

India supplied a mere Rs. 20,072 worth of electric lighting accessories out of total imports of Rs. 2.6 million. Ceylon's requirements of this item are mostly met by imports from abroad. United Kingdom and Hong Kong were the principal suppliers of this item to Ceylon in 1951.

Sewing Machines

India supplied a bare Rs. 56,269 worth of sewing machines against total imports of Rs. 3.7 million. Indian sewing machines have to compete with well known brands like Singer, Pfaff, etc. If Indian sewing machines are to find a market, they will have to be comparatively cheap and also of good quality.

Ceylon imported in 1951, Rs. 5.5 million worth of cycles. Imports from India were nil. In Ceylon, India has a good market nearby. As in the case of sewing machines, so in the case of cycles, Indian products will have to compete with well known brands such as Raleigh, B.S.A., Hercules, etc. Consequently Indian cycles will have to be not only of good quality but also cheaply priced to find a market in Ceylon.

Ceylon imported in 1951, Rs. 19.6 million worth of tea chests. Imports from India were nil. Imports came mainly from Finland, and Japan. India is at present making tea chests but she is not able to find a market in Ceylon because the quality of Indian tea, chests according to the local trade, is inferior and their prices high. If better quality tea chests could be manufactured and marketed at cheaper prices, Ceylon could import substantial quantities of tea chests from India.

Ceylon imported Rs. 1.6 million worth of toys in 1951, out of which supplies from India amounted to only Rs. 71,133. United Kingdom and Japan were the major suppliers of this item to Ceylon. There is keen competition from these two sources and in the circumstance, Indian toys will find a better market in Ceylon only if they are of novel designs, attractive, and at the same time cheaply priced.

Work For All Who Seek Employment

HIRAY TELLS MAHARASHTRA FAMINE-STRICKEN

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Feb. 14.

AN assurance that the Bombay Government had a programme of famine relief work large enough to afford employment to all people who were likely to seek such employment was given by Mr. B. S. Hiray, Bombay's Revenue Minister, to Prof. Gadgil, Chairman of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee, when Prof. Gadgil met the Revenue Minister to discuss various points raised in the memorandum of the Committee submitted to the State Government.

Mr. Hiray stated that Government fully accepted the responsibility for providing work for all who sought it through an appropriate programme of local and Central works. Instructions had been given to officials concerned that all persons from famine-affected areas who sought work should be readily given employment.

The obligation to provide gratuitous work had also been fully accepted by Government and no genuine case deserving such relief had, to his knowledge, been denied it.

Mr. Hiray pointed out that the wage on relief works had been recently increased and since middle of January, apart from providing a basic minimum of seven annas per day, piece rate wages had been so adjusted as to give to an average worker an earning of at least ten annas a day.

Provision had also been made for payment of the minimum wage on the rest or bazar day.

FAMINE CODE

In connection with the question of declaring existence of famine and applying full provisions of the Famine Relief Code, the Revenue Minister explained that Government was anxious to fulfil all its obligations under the Code, but it was felt that such a formal declaration of famine unduly curtailed the discretion of Government and its officers and the rigidity of that Code prevented appropriate adaptation of Government policy to different circumstances.

Mr. Hiray disclosed that total number of villages so far declared by Government as 'affected' was 4,376 and their total population was estimated to be nearly 54,70,000.

It was likely that some more villages might have to be declared as 'affected.'

Mr. Hiray further stated that orders had been issued for the supply of free or subsidised grass or groundnut cake to the needy owners of cattle in affected areas. Plans for opening cattle camps in relation to each affected district were now ready and an announcement regarding their location would be made shortly.

Shortage Of Drinking Water

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 14 (UPI): More than one hundred villages in Sangola, Mangalwada and Pandharpur talukas of Sholapur District are facing acute shortage of drinking water, according to Mr. R. N. Raul, a member of the Pandharpur Municipal Council and the Maharashtra Central Committee.

FAMINE RELIEF CALLING

MIRAJ, Feb. 14 (UPI): Four Congress members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly have requested the leader of the Congress Legislature Party and the Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, to grant them leave to absent themselves from the current session of the Assembly for a few days to enable them to organise famine relief work in the famine area.

This was disclosed by Mr. G. D. Patil, M.L.A addressing a public meeting here.

SUSPENSION OF RECOVERY

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14 (UPI): The Collector of Ahmedabad District has ordered full suspension of recovery of current year's land assessment of dry crop holdings of seven villages of Viramgaum Taluka, two villages of another Taluka, sixty villages of Dhandhuka Taluka and half suspension in fourteen, thirty and five villages of the same Talukas respectively in Ahmedabad District, due to unsatisfactory crop conditions this year.

'MIRIELLA'S' CARGO OF OIL IMPOUNDED

VENICE, Feb. 14 (Reuter): The Venice Tribunal tonight ordered that the oil cargo of the Italian tanker 'Miriella' be impounded for fifteen days, while it decided on the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's demand for a "judicial sequestration" of the oil on the grounds it was the "stolen property" of the Company.

The Italian ship had arrived here soon after dawn after a fifty-day round trip from Persia, where it loaded the oil from the nationalised Anglo-Iranian oil fields.

The Tribunal President Masproduono gave both sides five days in which to submit any further written evidence they wished.

HYDERABAD, Feb. 14 (PTI):—The All-India Congress Committee has sent a circular to all Pradesh Congress Committees asking them to take up the "Bhoodan work" in all earnestness without any further loss of time.

BEVAN VISITS TRAINING CENTRE

The photograph shows the Hon'ble Mr. Aneurin Bevan with Shri Mehar Chand Khanna, Rehabilitation Adviser to the Government of India, at one of the sections of the Arab-ki-Sarai Training and Work Centre for Displaced Persons, in New Delhi, which he visited on Friday.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY AGENDA

PROHIBITION TO CONTINUE

Pradesh Congress Bodies Back Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE business before the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly which commences from Monday was the subject of discussion at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Legislature Party and Presidents and Secretaries of Pradesh Congress Committees in the State held at the Bombay Secretariat today.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister and Leader of the C.L.P.

Mr. Deokinandan Naragen, President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, Mr. Kanayalal Desai, President of the Gujerat Pradesh Congress Committee, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President of the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee, and the General Secretaries of the three committees were present.

The President as well as the Secretary of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, it was learnt, were unable to attend due to unavoidable reasons.

PROHIBITION

The question of Prohibition was discussed and reviewed at the meeting and it was the unanimous opinion of all those present that Prohibition should be continued in its totality. The Presidents of the Pradesh Committees who attended informed the meeting that their respective Pradesh Committees had decided unanimously in favour of Prohibition.

STATE TRANSPORT

The question of State Transport also came up for discussion at the meeting. The Chief Minister making a survey of the progress made by the State Transport Corporation said that it was the opinion of even critics that it "had done well and given a good account of itself by providing greater facilities and amenities to the travelling public."

Mr. Morarji Desai said that it would be the constant endeavour of the Corporation to make the service even better. With regard to the impression that Government finances would be affected when goods transport was taken over by the Corporation, Mr. Desai pointed out that no payments would have to be made till 1956 as till that time vehicles would be obtained on loan from Canada under the Colombo Plan.

CINEMA HOUSES

The Chief Minister explained to the meeting why licenses had not been issued for the construction of new cinema houses in the city. The reason was to save all available material for building houses for the people.

BILLS

There are fourteen bills in all, only one of which is a new one, the rest being amending bills.

One hundred notices of motion from members (non-official agenda) have been received.

FURTHER RIFT IN NEPAL CONGRESS

Decision Of M. P. Koirala And His Followers

KATHMANDU, FEB. 14 (PTI).

THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER MR. M. P. KOIRALA AND HIS FOLLOWERS IN NEPALI CONGRESS YESTERDAY DECIDED TO BREAK AWAY FROM THE PARENT ORGANISATION AND SET UP A NEW PARTY OF THEIR OWN.

This unanimous decision was taken at a closed door conference of about 100 supporters of Mr. M. P. Koirala from almost all districts and regions of Nepal.

The name, flag, constitution and programme of the new party will be decided at a delegates' session after an independent membership drive.

This latest and most serious rift in the ranks of the erstwhile ruling party has divided the Nepali Congress in four different independent groups.

They are: Nepali Congress (official group), Nepali Congress ('ad hoc'), comprising supporters of Mr. M. P. Koirala, Nepali Congress (People's) and Nepali Congress (Progressive Bloc). The last two of these sprang up when a group of Congressmen who broke of in the party's last annual session in May, 1952, further splintered among themselves.

The official and 'ad hoc' Nepali Congresses are considered to be representing bulk of Nepali Congressmen by most of the observers, though very few of them would hazard confirmation of claim, at this stage, that Mr. M. P. Koirala has earned majority of Congressmen to his side already.

King Of Belgium Ill

ANTIBES, French Riviera, Feb. 14 (Reuter): King Baudouin of Belgium, who returned here on Thursday to resume his Reviera holiday, is unwell and will be confined to his villa for two or three days, members of the royal staff said today.

The population of Spain increased in 1952 and now stands at 28,305,928, according to Madrid radio.

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME

60 Lakh Subsidy From Centre

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14: The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 60,07,500, divided equally as subsidy and loan, to the Bombay State under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme, 1952-53, for the construction of 900 multi-storey tenements in Bombay and 725 single-storey tenements in Ahmedabad.

The cost on construction accepted for the purpose of calculating the grant at the rate of Rs. 4,500 per tenement in Bombay is Rs. 40,50,000 and at Rs. 2,700 per tenement in Ahmedabad Rs. 19,57,500. The Central Government have as a special case approved the rent of Rs. 21 per month for the tenements in Bombay and Rs. 13-8 per month for those in Ahmedabad.

M.P's Leave For Marriage

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (UPI): A burst of laughter rose from all sections of the House, when the Deputy Speaker read out the letter from Shri Sushil Kumar Pateria for leave of one month during the present Parliament session to soleminise his marriage on the 17th of February.

While the chair considered it a "lucky occasion" for leave, Shri Rohini Kumar Chowdhury of Assam attempted to oppose it, but his opposition was drowned by cheers from other members and leave was sanctioned.

HEARD IN PARLIAMENT

"May I get an assurance from the Minister (Mr. C. D. Deshmukh) that the previous delay was not due to some preoccupation on his part?"—Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury.

"An independent foreign policy means a policy which cannot be depended upon."—Mr. Satya Kumar Chowdhury.

"I am not surprised at the learned professor's (Mr. Ranga's) support to the government, because he is undergoing a political metamorphosis."—Mr. Bhupeeh Gupta.

"In the Garo Hill community project, women are workng, because men there are opium-eaters."—Mrs, Pushpalata Das.

"Have the American (malaria) experts brought a special kind of mosquito to India."—Mr. Chattopadhyaya.

"Members (Communist) should not hitch their wagon to the Soviet star but to our own chakra."—Mrs. Lakshmi Menon.

LEASE OF FORMOSAN BASES TO U.S.?

Kunzru Raises Punjab Arrests

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AT STAKE

NEW DELHI, February 14 (UPI).

THE highlights in the resumed debate in the Council of States on the President's address this afternoon were a strong criticism of the recent arrests in the Punjab of Jana Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha leaders and the Indo-Kashmir Agreement by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, and an able defence of India's foreign policy by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon.

Pandit Kunzru said the arrests in the Punjab raised the question as to whether we could stand by and see the liberties of the people with whom we disagreed taken away without trial or without adequate explanation being given for the action taken. If the explanation of the Punjab Government's action was to be found in the Punjab Chief Minister's statement, the action was totally lacking in justification. The Chief Minister was reported to have said that the activities of the Praja Parishad constituted treason and were a bid for obtaining leadership. If the Parishad's demand for autonomy was granted, it would strengthen the hands of Pakistan.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION

"I shall grant that the Parishad was making a bid for leadership; but, Pandit Kunzru asked "can these activities be called treasonable?" The Preventive Detention Act could not be regarded as a short cut to administrative convenience. We would not regard our disapproval of their policy as a good ground for depriving them of their freedom without trial.

It was not clear, Pandit Kunzru went on, whether the Punjab Government's action was taken on its own authority, or if it was approached by any other authority—the Kashmir Government or the Centre. "We are entitled to know what reasons the Kashmir Government gave for asking the Punjab Government. That also we are entitled to know the reasons," he said.

Pandit Kunzru then referred to the Indo-Kashmir Agreement. He said although action had been taken on certain points agreed to by the Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah, no action had been taken on the remaining points, particularly those relating to fundamental rights. It was only now that the President had been good enough to say that that part of the agreement which had not been implemented so far, would also come into operation soon.

But the main point to be determined was: Whether the chapter on fundamental rights should form a part of the Kashmir constitution or that of the Indian constitution. If states were allowed to confer fundamental rights on their own people through laws passed by their own assemblies, they could hardly be regarded as fundamental rights. A fundamental right regarded as fundamental, must be included in the Constitution of India; that is, in an instrument that relates to the whole of the country and which could not be changed except in a particular manner.

"Even if we accept the assurance that the whole of the agreement would be given affect to, we still feel uneasy by the possibility of the fundamental rights to be conferred on the people of Jammu and Kashmir being amended by a document other than the Constitution," Pandit Kunzru said.

Pandit Kunzru added: The Prime Minister had said that the special position of Kashmir would have to be borne in mind in determining what amendments should be made in the fundamental rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Obviously, Pandit Kunzru said, the reference was to checking infiltration into Kashmir, espionage and the power of the State to detain people without trial.

This power was enjoyed by the other states too. But their action could be challenged in the Supreme Court. Why could not a similar action by the Kashmir Government be challenged in the Supreme Court? he asked.

If a citizen of Jammu and

(Continued on page 17)

Issue Of LEND-LEASE IN PACIFIC

New American Strategy

LONDON, Feb. 14.
(From Our Correspondent)

America may obtain a 99-year lease on Formosan bases.

Neither American nor other forces will be asked to impose a blockade on China, but it is believed here that Chiang Kai-Shek will be helped by USA authorities to achieve partial blockade.

Chiang's forces are being trained in amphibious landings on the Pacific islands of Saipan and Tinian which are declared "prohibited areas" by the American naval authorities. Washington is believed to be considering the handing over to Chiang obsolete destroyers to cover the attack on and the blockade of the Chinese mainland. In return for this aid, U.S.A. may receive lease of Formosan bases like that on British Carribean bases, in return for fifty destroyers in September, 1940.

Stevenson To Visit Korea

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (Reuter): Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, the defeated Democratic candidate for Presidentship announced that he hopes to visit Korea in March.

He is to leave on March 2 on an air and sea voyage round the world.

JAYAKAR ON DOUBLE SHIFT FOR TEACHERS

POONA, Feb. 14 (PTI): Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, today appealed to the teaching fraternity that besides training the students in regular subjects like English, History, etc., they should imbibe in them the spirit of self-respect, love for motherland and the values of social service.

Dr. Jayakar who was presiding over the annual social gathering of the Modern High School in Poona said that the economic condition of the teachers was far from satisfactory and favoured a double-shift system during school hours which would enable the teachers to earn for more hours of work than hitherto.

BARODA, Feb. 14 (PTI): Certain parts of the building of the Alembic Glass Works on the outskirts of Baroda city were gutted by fire at midnight as the result of an accidental fire in the furnace room of the works which soon spread to the wooden structures nearby.

FIT AFTER FIRST AID

Framjee of Bengal being led to the lawns after an accident he had after finishing the individual 4,000 metres pursuit race on Friday at Vallabhbhai Stadium. He was fit after a good first-aid on the spot.

BADSHAH KHAN MUST BE RELEASED

Pakhtoons Demand Right To Decide Their Future

BOMBAY, Feb. 14 (PTI).

MAULANA Mohammed Akbar Khan, President of the Pakhtoon Jirga-i-Hind, tonight demanded from the United Nations the right of Pakhtoons to decide their own future.

"Our demand is just and lawful. The only way to settle disputes of such nature is referendum but we find that the Pakistan Government is avoiding this democratic way. When the Pakistan Government claims to enjoy the support of the people of the Frontier and Baluchistan why should it then avoid a referendum? he asked.

Maulana Akbar was addressing the third annual conference of the Pakhtoon Jirga-i-Hind here tonight. About 100 delegates besides several "Red Shirts" from all over India are participating in the two-day conference. The conference was also attended by one "observer" from Afghanistan. Placards prominently displayed at the conference demanded the release of "Badshah Khan" (Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan) and bore the inscription "Pakhtoonistan is our birth right"

Maulana Akbar said, "It is alleged that we are ruining Pakistan by this movement. This allegation is absolutely baseless as we are not at all against Pakistan. Pakistanis are our brothers and in their prosperity lies our prosperity but I oppose and disagree with the present barbarous and pro-British attitude of the Pakistan Government.

"BADSHAH KHAN"

"The Pakistani Government is utilising all its resources to make more enemies than friends. Instead of gaining the goodwill of its Muslim neighbour, Afghanistan, the Pakistan Government has turned that country into its enemy. The only fault of Afghanistan is that it suggested to Pakistan to settle the Pukhtoon problem in an amicable way. I appeal to the Pakistanis not to fall a victim to the dangerous policies of their Government and try their best to prevent

(Continued On Page 17)

ON KOREAN FRONT

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (Reuter): Allied 'Superfortresses' flew through rain and icy conditions early today to bomb a military airstrip two miles from the centre of Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

Their load of 120 tons of bombs tore gaping holes in the 3,800-foot runway.

On the ground, United Nations troops hit at Chinese and North Korean troops who were preparing to celebrate "New Year" today.

The Communists made one attack near the Pukhan river on the eastern front, but were driven off after a ninety-minute battle.

World Bank Boss For Mid-East

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (Reuter):—Mr. Eugene Black, President of the International Bank, and Sir Edmund Hall Patch, British Director, have left on their way to a seven-week tour of the Middle-East.

They will visit Cairo, Syria, the Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Kuwait.

All Over Location Of Andhra Capital

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (PTI).

TWENTY-FOUR members of Parliament coming from the non-Andhra areas of Madras State have expressed concern over reports that the Andhra capital might be temporarily located in Madras city.

The members representing all parties have addressed the Prime Minister and requested him to meet them and discuss the situation with them before Government took decisions on Justice Wanchoo's report.

In their representation to the Prime Minister they have said that the press reports about Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report had caused "considerable misgivings in the minds of "the people of the Madras State other than Andhra". The views of the Tamilnad Congress Committee as also of representative sections of the Tamil, Malayalee and Kanarese speaking people had been made clear to Mr. Justice Wanchoo on the question of the possible location of the Andhra capital in Madras city. If the press reports that he had recommended the temporary location of the Andhra capital in the Madras city were true, then he had failed to give due weight to such representations, the signatories said.

Joint Exercise By Indian, Pak, U. K. Naval Ships

COLOMBO, Feb. 14 (PTI): Indian, British and Pakistani naval ships will hold a joint exercise at Trincomalee from April 10 to 25, the United Kingdom High Commission announced here.

Ships taking part are:—

ROYAL NAVY: Newfoundland, Ceylon, Loch Glendau.

INDIAN NAVY: Delhi, Ranjit, Rana, Jumna Kistna, Cauvery.

ROYAL PAKISTAN NAVY: Tughril, Tippu Sultan, Tariqu.

REDUCING U. S. TROOPS ABROAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuter): A two-man United States Senate Sub-Committee today demanded major reductions in United States units "sitting idly in the mud and mire of Europe", Africa, Asia and the Arctic Circle."

The report is expected to be the basis for Congressional moves to reduce United States troops commitments to European defence projects.

Sukumar Sen To Head Sudan Electoral Body

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (PTI).

MR. Sukumar Sen, Chief of the Indian Election Commission, is likely to be nominated on the seven-man Electoral Commission provided for in the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan signed in Cairo this week, it was learnt here today.

The Electoral Commission envisages for the Sudan, according to the agreement, will consist of seven members one Egyptian, one British, one American, one Indian and three Sudanese and it is reported that the Indian member will act as Chairman.

Adult voters in the Sudan, according to the 1948 census, were reported to be approximately three and a half millions.

Bombay Races

REGAL DOMAIN SHOULD ADD St. LEGER TO HIS DERBY VICTORY

Al Hamil Is Best On Form

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT
BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Derby winner, Regal Domain who is considered the best stayer among the classic contenders should complete the double by winning the last classic of the season, the St. Leger tomorrow at Mahaluxmi. Star Prince, Bay of Treasure and Yaar are likely to follow him home. Jack Diamond's preparation was interrupted due to illness and should he run in his present state, he will not be in a position to match his strides with the Kashmir colt.

Al Hamil is my best in tomorrow's card.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

THE HUBLI PLATE—1-1/2

Parker Prince (—) 9-3, Chhoti Begum (S. Chavan) 9-0, Popo (P. Khade) 8-7, Army and Navy (Ghaus Khan) 7-10, Noorani (Shiba) 7-7, Count Bobby (Antoo) 7-4, Clementine (Sk. Ahmed) 7-4

CHHOTI BEGUM — Win
NOORANI — Next Best
if ab. ARMY AND NAVY

*

THE DADAR PLATE—5 Furlongs.

Blusheon (Purtusingh) 9-3, Princess Dilawar (Kheemsingh) 9-0, Badshahi Tir (S. Chavan) 9-0, Excalibur (H. Jones) 8-7, Wincall (P Khade) 8-7, Lady Tarquin (Evans) 8-4, Maxie (Cracknell) 8-4, Roda Bay (—) 8-4, Bishanpur (Kheemsingh) 8-4, Rangeeli (Packham) 8-4, Gudiya (—) 8-4.

PRINCESS DILAWAR — Win
BLUSHEON — Next Best
if ab. EXCALIBUR

*

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP (Div. I)—1 Mile.

Cocktop (G. Medhe) 9-3, Golden Flight (Evans) 9-1, Baaz Bahadur (Purshotam) 8-12, Mogul King (Kheemsingh) 8-10, Flying Miss (P. Khade) 8-8, Masked Pleasure (A. Ahmed) 7-11, Fruit Salt (Purtusingh) 8-7, Murasaki (—) 8-7, Hilaluzzaman (Kader) 8-6, Bihari (E. Cracknell) 8-6, Carpala (N Whiteside) 8-2, Harlem Princess (—) 8-1, Masked Lady (Packham) 8-0, Pre Catelan (S. Chavan) 7-13, Prospero (—) 7-11.

GOLDEN FLIGHT — Win
MOGUL KING — Next Best

*

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP—1-3/4 Miles.

Bear Dance (Duffy) 10-4, Fellexia (Gilmore) 9-3, Cornish Flame (A. Ahmed) 9-2, Modesty II (—) 8-10, Pippy (S. Chavan) 8-7, Lonely Light (Damodar) 8-3, Priorate (P. Khade) 7-11, Fermoy (Harbutt) (7-9.

FERMOY — Win
BEAR DANCE — Next Best

*

THE INDIAN ST. LEGER (1953) 1-3/4 Miles.

Yaar (P. Khade) 9-0, Jack Diamond (W. Sibbritt) 9-0, Rao Padma (Kasbekar) 9-0, Pearl King (Packham) 9-0, Rajgadh (E. Cracknell) 9-0, Busher (Duffy) 9-0, Star Prince (Kheemsingh) 9-0, Bay of Treasure (Gilmore) 9-0, Regal Domain (Evans) 9-0, Nazakat (N Whiteside) 8-11, Arosa (Harbutt) 8-11.

REGAL DOMAIN — Win
STAR PRINCE — Next Best

*

THE DHAR PLATE—1 Mile.

Hirohito (Purshotam) 9-5, Golden Orb (Gilmore) 8-11, Gagan Dost (A. Ahmed) (8-10), Rumbita (Purtusingh) 8-8, Gang Bhup (Packham) 8-1, Well Away (N. Whiteside) 7-13, Taslaroon (G. Chavan) 7-11, Just Wait (Harbutt) 7-10, Imroz (P. Khade) 7-7.

GOLDEN ORB — Win
GANG BHUP — Next Best

*

H.H. MAHARAJA SIR HARISINHJI'S GOLD CUP—1 Mile.

The Maharaj Pramukh (Kheemsingh) 9-4, Al Hamil (S. Chavan) 9-4, Modesty II (N. Whiteside) 8-12 Independence (E. Cracknell) 9-1, Aawaz (P. Khade) 9-1, Sangram (H. Jones) 9-1, Aman (A. Ahmed) 8-11, Dil-Ki-Bat (Shiba) 8-11, Gagan Doot (Amir A.) 8-8, Chilkhat (Purtusingh) 8-8.

AL HAMIL — Win
CHILKHAT — Next Best

*

THE GULAMHUSSEIN ESSAJI CUP (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Shah Fredoon (B. Khalil) 9-2, Gold Spa (Damodar (9-0), Flemington (P. Khade) 8-10, Marhaba (G. Medhe) 8-10, Pessimist (Kasbekar) 8-10, Philsooph (—) 8-10, Rashtrapati (—) 8-8, Shikari (Pierce) 8-6, Kensington (Hanuman) 8-6, Arctic Princess (Shiba) 8-5, Flying Clipper (Purtusingh) 8-5, Cherry Blossom (G. Chavan) 8-5, Don't be Silly (Antoo) 8-4.

SHIKARI — Win
FLEMINGTON — Next Best

*

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Abbotship (S. Chavan) 9-4, Fairyside (Evans) 9-1, Roadbone (Purtusingh) 8-8, Sandy Slipper (Kheemsingh) 8-6, Neapolitan Bride (N. Whiteside) 8-4, Mago Eldin (8-1).

ABBOTSHIP — Win
SANDY SLIPPER — Next Best

*

CHOICE TREBLE
Princess Dilawar
Regal Domain
Al Hamil

FLUKES
Pre Catelan
The Maharaj Pramukh

'Bookies' May Be Back

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Government was likely to permit bookmakers to operate again on Bombay and Poona race courses as an experimental measure in view of certain assurances held forth by leading bookmakers, it was reliably learnt here today.

Following Government's decision to ban bookies on the race course, some time ago, several representations were made both by leading bookmakers and punters that they may be allowed to carry on their operations as before. The Government was assured that the bookmakers would comply with all the requirements of the Government.

LUCKNOW VENUE FOR HOCKEY TEST

LUCKNOW, Feb. 13 (PTI): Lucknow will be the venue of one of the five test matches to be played against the touring West German Hockey Team which is expected to reach Calcutta by February 23, it is learnt.

The West German touring team will also play matches at Allahabad, and Meerut.

The tour itinerary will be finalised after the landing of the touring team.

Latest Spurts From Mahaluxmi

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER
BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi:-

OUTER TAN

IMROZ (Shiba) went better than NEA HELLAS (G. Chavan) over three furlongs and recorded 37 secs.

FLEMINGTON (Khade) moved well in hand when covering three furlongs in 37 secs. Can upset.

PIPPY (Chavan) was attended by charmed Flight (Jagdesh) when clocking three furlongs in 36-1/5 secs.

FRUIT SALT (Purtu) negotiated three furlongs in 37 secs.

VIRVIKRAM (Evans) **REGAL DOMAIN** (R.B.) and **GOLDEN FLIGHT** (Jagdesh) strode freely over three furlongs and returned 36-1/2 secs.

LONELY LIGHT (Damodar) was not fully extended when tried over three furlongs. He recorded 36-1/2 secs.

PASSIMIST (Ayub Khan) and **HARLEM PRINCESS** (Purtu) were placed in close order at the end of an impressive three-furlong spurt. Timing 37 secs.

Cardinal's First Official Function

OVER 1,000 POOR PEOPLE FED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first official function of His Eminence Cardinal Gracias was held this evening on the grounds of St. Xavier's High School when over 1,000 poor men, women and children were provided a full meal.

His Eminence was accompanied by 24 other Archbishops and Bishops from all over India, who are here for the official celebrations to be held tomorrow.

Addressing the poor in fluent Konkanim, His Eminence told the poor that he was happy to be among them and he then imparted to them the Pope's blessing.

Thereafter, he went round and handed over a few trays of food with his own hand, while the other prelates followed in like manner.

His Eminence will celebrate Pontifical High Mass on the grounds of St. Mary's High School tomorrow at 8-30 a.m., and in the evening he will be the recipient of a purse and address from the citizens of Bombay on the Cooperage grounds at 6 p.m.

VASANT HEADING FOR TRIPLE CROWN

Bombay State Hard Court Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH his victory in the mixed doubles final this evening, G. Vasant, Bombay's number one tennis star has now a splendid chance of picking up the triple crown of the Bombay State Hard Court Tennis Championships, which conclude tomorrow evening.

Miss Woodbridge and Murti, who were to have continued last evening's unfinished semi-final round match, scratched, conceding a walk over to their opponents Mrs. Diana Swete and McKenzie, and with the latter's entry into the final Vasant partnered by Miss Laxmi Merchant had his task made easy, winning the final at 6-4, 6-1.

Cockar, who beat first K. V. Rai and then N. J. Belani now meets Vasant in the singles final tomorrow. The Kenya player was in good form today.

Men's Singles

Quarter-final: A M Cockar beat K V Rai 6-0, 6-4.

Semi-final: A M Cockar beat N J Belani 6-2, 6-3.

Men's Doubles

Semi-finals: G Vasant and Prakash beat R T McKenzie and C P R Coates 6-1, 6-1; J M Mehta and P N Murti beat N J Belani and Inderjeet 6-4, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles

Semi-final: Mrs. Diana Swete and K R T McKenzie beat Miss Laura Woodbridge and P N Murti 6-4, 4-6 (latter conceded a walk-over)

Final: Miss Laxmi Merchant and G Vasant beat Mrs. Diana Swete and K R T McKenzie 6-4, 6-1.

Women's Singles

Semi-final: Mrs. Leela Dayal beat Mrs. B Zacchariassen 6-2, 6-1; Miss Laura Woodbridge beat Mrs. Betty Stewart 6-2, 6-2.

Lusitanians Drop Two Good Points

DOCKYARD SURPRISE B. S. POLICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CENTRAL Railway "A" scored a two goals to nil win over Lusitanians "A" in the Senior Division Hockey League this evening while Dockyard surprised Bombay State Police "A" by three goals to nil earlier in the evening.

The Railway proved superior to the patchy Lusitanians outfit that was without the services of Frank Correa and Saxby. Their forward line was thereby crippled as a combination and all efforts were individualistic, hardly able to penetrate the hardy Railway defence.

The Railway forwards were dashing and their combined efforts proved to be the bug-bear of the 'Lusis' defence. Pillay, Thangavelu and Munir were most effective and their attack on the weak Lusitanian right back proved to be their material advantage.

Thangavelu opened the Railway's account in the 20th minute of play from a pass by Pillay and early in the second half Munir completed the side's tally from a pass by Thangavelu, the right winger.

The teams were:—

CENTRAL RLY.: K D'Souza; Lal Mahomed, Quayyum; Nandikishore, Pyarelal, Rudravelu; Thangavelu, Pillay, Kishen, Munir, Ramloo.

LUSIANIANS 'A': S Menezes; E D'Sa, W D'Souza, V Carvalho, Amir Kumar, M Vaz; L Vaz, J Vaz, M Britto, H Gonsalves, P Pereira.

Umpires: F Fernandes and R Fernandes.

Bombay State Police dropped another two valuable points to Dockyard with a rather surprising three-nil defeat early this evening.

Dockyard have to thank their custodian Borthwick for his smart work, while Kenneth LeFebour lead a resolute side into the attack. The exchanges were even, otherwise, and the margin of defeat was undeserved.

Kenneth LeFebour scored the first and third goals, while J. J. Pereira added the second. The score at half time was blank.

The teams were:—

DOCKYARD: Borthwick; C LeFebour, Whyte; M D'Souza, Jafari, J J Pereira; J Pereira, L Vaz, Nazareth, K LeFebour, Colombowalla.

B. S. POLICE: Mendonca; Dias, Jameson; Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda, Salunke, Jaiwant, Lazarus, Bhim, Chavan.

St. Xavier's Bag Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday: A fine effort by centre-forward Elsa D'Souza, who scored the only goal of the match in the fifth minute of play, enabled St. Xavier's College to defeat a formidable side of Sophia College and claim the championship of the Inter-Collegiate Women's Hockey League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Making the best of the scoring opportunity Elsa D'Souza with pretty stick-work eluded a host of defenders and scored a grand goal beating the custodian all ends up. Sophia, who were the balanced side, were demoralised by this goal but in the second half they tried their level best to save the game but they met with poor luck, for they missed three positive sitters.

The results of the replayed Figueredo matches were: St. Xavier's College 'C' 1 (Baptist), Bhimraj Sports Club 0; Richardson and Cruddas 2 (E. Samuel and D. Christian), Dohad Jolly Boys Club 0.

CYCLE RACE CHAMPIONSHIP

The national cycling championships were confined to the gruelling 110-mile road race on Saturday.

Starting at 7 a.m. from the Churchgate station, the cyclists finished at the Patel stadium at noon. The route which was between Sion and Thana was clear and the cyclists had no troubles whatsoever.

S. K. Basheer Ismail from Maharashtra won the gruelling race in the fine timing of 5 hours 18 minutes 38.6 sec. closely followed by Mysore's M. Ramu who finished in 5 hours 27 min. 33 sec. The other five in the order of finishing were P. J. Kaji (Maharashtra) Shrinivas Shetty (Mysore) Krishnappa (Mysore) Arnugam (Madras) and Ramdas (Maharashtra).

MOTOR TRANSPORT OPERATORS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The meeting of the Bombay State Motor Transport Operators' Action Committee held in Bombay on Saturday decided that more united action should be taken to get its grievances in regard to taxation relief and postponement of Nationalisation of Goods Transport.

The meeting appointed a Constitution sub-committee, consisting of the following members, to draft the Federation's Constitution:

Messrs M. J. Rajpal, Convener, K. V. Bandal, S. G. Kinker, Shapurjee Nusservanjee and D. V. Chopra

The first general body meeting of the Federation will held on Sunday the February 15th, at 8-30 p.m. at Nusservanjee's office, after its inauguration by Shri Babubhai Patel, Deputy Minister for Public Works and Transport, Government of Bombay, when it shall elect its President and office-bearers.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation:
3-15 p.m. Siolim vs. Aldona (Inter Village-Goan Tourney); 4-20 p.m. Tatas vs. Police (Senior Division).

TENNIS

Hindu Gymkhana:
3-30 p.m. Bombay State Hard Court Tennis Championships.

CYCLING

Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium:
2-30 p.m. Eighth National Championships.

CYCLISTS ON THE MARKS FOR THE START

The start of the gruelling 110-mile road race of the A. I. Cycle Championships on the second day (Saturday) at 7 a.m. from the Churchgate Station. It finished at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium at 12 noon.

Narrow Points Decision For Peter Prince

Bhattacharjee's Plucky Display Against Thomas

(By Our Boxing Correspondent)

BOMBAY Saturday.

PETER PRINCE, the southpaw of India kept the country's boxing colours flying with a narrow points decision over the 19-year-old British amateur boxer, Terry Wakeling in the thirty-second Rangers Invitation Boxing Tournament held at the Brabourne Stadium tonight.

Heralded by a fan-fare of trumpets, the rival boxers entered the ring led in by their respective flags. It was a keen fight right to the finish and counter-attacks were resorted to in turns. But there was far too much of clinching and holding and the referee had to separate the fighters often. Prince had to be warned for hitting below the belt in the second round.

FIRST ROUND: Wakeling connected early with his left and soon followed with another right-left, but Prince was in a corner. Prince then retaliated with a powerful left and another, sending Wakeling on to the ground for a count of three, but Wakeling had recovered and rose to punish Prince with a right. Both fighters went all out, but a upper cut accidently got Wakeling below the belt and he went down, for a count of 6 only to rise before the gong.

SECOND ROUND: This was a tame affair. Prince quietened down and merely tried to take his time and only put in a couple of lefts when absolutely necessary. Prince got Wakeling below the belt and was warned.

THIRD ROUND: Wakeling connected two straight rights to Peter's face, while Peter attacked with a body blow and a left to Wakeling's face. Wakeling was tired; so was Prince, but Wakeling was more aggressive. He was connecting well and only Peter's clever clinching saved him.

Brigadier Varma, G.O.C., Bombay Sub Area presided and presented the Bren Duffy Belt to the winner.

The Noel Rocque-Reuben fight provided a very good and clean fight. The latter possessed a long reach which he used to advantage against the stocky built Jabalpur winner. The fight was, indeed, close, but the decision was rather doubtful and the crowd expressed its disapproval when Rocque was declared winner.

The plucky display of Bengal's P. Bhattacharjee against our own seasoned pugilist, A. Thomas after going down in the initial round for two separate counts of three and six, was really creditable; for not only did Bhattacharjee stay the round, but he punished Thomas in the second round sufficiently, but was a tired man in the third to receive a minor slashing.

The Ferrier-Welsh fight was punctuated by poor showmanship of mittens on the part of both boxers and by the lights failing on and off during the bout, due to a miscreant tampering with the wires near the mains. The narrow points decision in this fight went to Ferrier.

The following were the results: V. Banaji (138 lbs) Rangers beat A. Noronha (136 lbs) Rangers on points; S. Joseph (105 lbs) Rangers beat A. Michael (105 lbs) Rangers on points; P. C. Gaikwad (110 lbs) Police beat J. Gomes (109 lbs) Rangers on points; Laxman (101 lbs) BEST beat G. Hogan (105 lbs) Rangers on points; B. Knowlayne (111 lbs) Mas. Docks beat Derek Woods (115 lbs) Rangers-Jabalpur on points; Edwin Perry (114 lbs) Rangers beat O/Tel. P. Rosario (112 lbs) Navy on points; P. Daruwalla (115 lbs) Z P C H L beat P/N Pandoo (119 lbs) Police; the referee stopped the fight in the first round on medical grounds; Noel Rocque (121 lbs) Rangers-Jabalpur beat E. Reuben (119 lbs) MMV, Poona on points; S. Shirasi (118 lbs) Rangers beat F. Noronha (115 lbs) Rangers-Jabalpur on points; A. Thomas (116 lbs) Rangers beat P. Bhattacharjee (112 lbs) Bengal on points; W. Parkinson (137 lbs) Rangers-Jabalpur beat R. Judge (141 lbs) Rangers on a T. K. O. in the first round; H. Ferrier (147 lbs) BEST beat R. Welsh (149 lbs) S. L. Rly. on points; Gerry Hay (136 lbs) Bengal beat Hav. Janardan (142 lbs) Police. The latter was disqualified for hitting below the belt in the first round.

INTERNATIONAL BOUT

Peter Prince (148 lbs) Rangers-India beat Terry Wakeling (151 lbs) Lynn A.C.-Great Britain on points.

Bengal Lead By 318 Runs

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14 (PTI).

Bengal had scored 234 for 5 wickets in their second innings when stumps were drawn for the day in the Ranji Trophy match against the Services. The main feature of their innings was the play of Nirmal Chatterjee who scored 95 runs. This coupled with the unorthodox unbeaten 57 of Frank put them in a very strong position. They had a lead over the Services of 318 runs with five wickets in hand.

The scores were:

BENGAL (First Innings) 191; SERVICES XI (First Innings) 107.

BENGAL (Second Innings)

Sivaji Bose b Inderjeet 17; P B Dutt b Swami 8; B Das Gupta st. Cohen b Inderjeet 35; Nirmal Chatterjee lbw Inderjeet 95; J R N Taylor c and b Swami 3; B Frank batting 57; P Sen batting 11; Extras 8; TOTAL (for 5 wkts.) 234.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Swami 15-2-56-2; Sitaram 8-4-8-0; Inderjeet 19-0-95-3; Iqbal Karan 12-0-57-0; Grewal 7-2-10-0.

Karnatak Sports Meet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Karnatak Sporting Association held their 9th annual athletic meet at the Cooperage this evening, K. C. Gowder proved to be the best athlete winning two events.

The results were:—

POLE VAULT (Seniors) 1. B G Kasargod. Height 7'-2".

100 M. RUN (Open) 1. Reginold D'Souza. 2. Hamilton Samuel. 3. Wilfred Nazareth. Time 11.4.

R. LONG JUMP (Juniors) 1. Augustine D'Silva. 2. Lawrence D'Souza. 3. K G K Kotian. Dist. 17 ft. 7".

SHOT PUT (Seniors) 1. N. T. Bangera. 2. K. P. Bangera. 3. K. K. Suvarna. Dist. 30'-7".

400 M. RUN (Seniors) 1. Ramappa M. Kotian. 2. R. R. Kunder. 3. P V Rao. Time 57.5.

100 M. RUN (Junior) 1. Lawrence D'Souza. 2. M S Puthran. 3. N. S. Suvarna. Time 13.1.

100 M. RUN ((Seniors) 1. K. C. Gowder. 2 H Samuel. 3. N T Bangera. Time 11.2.

1500 M. RUN (Open) 1. Pona Miranda. 2. S R Jadu. 3. S D'Souza. Time 4m. 32.2 secs.

3000 M. WALK (Open) 1. C Gonsalves. 2. R H Shetty. 3. R S Puthran. Time: 15m 39 secs.

R. HIGH JUMP (Juniors) 1. R. Noronha. 2. Augustine D'Souza. 3. N M C Kotian. Height 4'-11¼".

200 M. RUN (Juniors) 1. N Y Puthran. 2. R D Hegde. 3. N S Suvarna. Time 27.4 secs.

R. BROAD JUMP (Seniors) 1. K C Gowder. 2. H Samuel. 3. N T Bangera. Dist. 20'-1".

800 M. WALK (Juniors) 1. Bhasker Shetty. 2. S. Prabhakar Shetty. Time 4m 29 secs.

R. HIGH JUMP (Seniors) 1. R M Kotian. 2. H G Kotian. 3. P V Rao. Ht. 4-9".

400 M. RUN (Juniors) 1. N S Suvarna. 2. R D Hegde. 3. J A Shetty. Time 1m 2 secs.

800 M. RUN (Seniors) 1. Ramnarayan Uchil. 2. R Jadu. 3. N A Puthran. Time 2 m 13.6 secs.

4x100 (Juniors): Bombay Port F. C. 1. Hind Brothers F.C. 2. Young Men School 3. Time: 54 seconds.

CRICKET BALL THROWING: (Juniors) 1. N Y Puthran. 2. Sanjeeva Poojary. 3. Narayana Devadiga.

CRICKET BALL THROWING (Seniors): 1. Achut B. Uchil. 2. B G Kasargod. 3. R R Kunder.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14 (PTI): The following are the results of today's Senior Division Hockey League matches:—

Mohun Bagan 3, Measurers 2; Rangers 2, St. Josephs 1; Dalhousie 0, Punjab Sports 0.

Gujerat Lead In Ranji Trophy

RAJKOT, Feb. 14 (PTI):.

Gujerat were leading Saurashtra by 6 runs on the first innings with 8 wickets still in hand on the first day of their four-day Ranji Trophy match now being played here.

The commencement of play was delayed by about an hour and a quarter as the pitch was not found fit for play owing to moisture, and when Saurashtra went in to bat after winning the toss, they could put up only 91 runs. At close, Gujerat were 97 for the loss of 2 wickets.

Lala Amarnath, who is skippering Gujerat for the first time, was mainly responsible for the collapse of the home side. He took five wickets conceding 42 runs in 25 overs.

Punjabi and Waghela, who opened the Gujerat innings gave them a good start putting on 49 runs for the first wicket partnership. Waghela was bowled by Narottam for 36 good runs, and at close J. Shodhan and N. J. Contractor were batting with 31 and 13 respectively.

Score Board

SAURASHTRA (First Innings)

R Gosalia c Lashkari b Shodhan 5; Lalubhai c Vaghela b Amarnath 0; Mulubhai c Vaghela b Amarnath 21; Vajesingh Nakoom b Shodhan 12; H Zala c Lashkari b Amarnath 9; Kishen Pandya lbw Amarnath 24; R P Rathod (Capt.) b Nyalchand 3; Narottam b Amarnath 4; Mahipat Acharya st. Nyalchand 9; J Oza b Nyalchand 2; Mangalsingh not out 2; TOTAL 91.

BOWLING ANALYSIS. Amarnath 25-5-42-5; Shodhan 11-1-21-2; Nyalchand 14-2-23-3; Jasu Patel 1-0-5-0.

GUJERAT (First Innings)

Punjabi b Narottam 15; Waqela b Narottam 36; J Shodhan batting 31; N J Contractor batting 13; Extras 2. TOTAL (for 2 wickets) 97.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Narottam 18-4-52-2; Lalubhai 5-2-14-0; Acharya 9-1-20-0; Oza 3-0-9-0.

S. AUSTRALIA OUT FOR 258

ADELAIDE, Feb. 14 (Reuter): South Africa's cricketers, fresh from their Test triumph over Australia, dismissed South Australia for 258 runs here today and scored 2 without loss before stumps were drawn at the close of the first day's play.

When the teams first met last November, South Africa rallied to draw after following on.

GOLDSTEIN'S PLUCKY FIGHT AGAINST DARA SINGH

Tiger Holden & Sergei Orloff Knock Themselves Out

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

THOUSANDS WERE TREATED TO A VERITABLE FEAST OF WRESTLING THIS EVENING AT THE VALLABHBHAI PATEL STADIUM.

With grapplers like Dara Singh, Flash Gordon, Tiger Holden, Sergei Orloff, Sardar Khan Pathan and last but not the least Bombay's Jeji Goldstein on the "bill" all roads led to Worli, and the record gathering of twenty thousand had occasion to witness some of the best wrestling seen so far in the five days of International American Free Style Tournament.

All interest centred round the main bout between the Champion of Malaya Dara Singh and 'Champion of Palestine' Jeji Goldstein. Though Goldstein is now past his prime, nevertheless the local favourite showed the renowned visitor some of the "tricks" of the sport. Dara Singh, rated as one of the best in the world today, was matched against an opponent whose mastery of the art of wrestling was not to be trifled with. It was only in the fifth round that after strenuous four rounds, two of which he nearly monopolised, did Goldstein come up against the real might of the Malayan and had a fall awarded against him. This being the only fall of the bout, the fight went to Dara Singh. True to their reputation, Dara Singh and also Goldstein fought absolutely clean, the interference in this bout of six rounds being less than that which was needed in the two previous fights put together.

Flash Gordon, the Superman of America, whose identity still remains a secret, pitted against Tiger Holden, the Junior Champion of Australia, won a sensational victory. After Flash had successively lifted Tiger in the second round to throw the latter on the mat, but only to be thwarted of victory by the gong, Flash went for the Australian in the third. In an attempt to use his famous device of stalking by throwing himself against the ropes and charging his opponent, Tiger Holden this time underrated the agility and anticipation of the American Superman. Flash Gordon, quietly stepped aside when he saw Tiger charging him, and with a side thrust with his forearm, he had the Terror of the Ring measuring his length on the mat. Tiger Holden failed to survive the count of ten by Referee Stanley Andrews.

The opening bout of the evening's programme also ended very early. Sergei Orloff, the famous Russian Bear fell a victim to his own 'tricks". Orloff had received a warning for foul play in the second round against Sardar Khan Pathan, the Champion of Kabul. He continued to infringe the rules, but in an attempt to take the help of the ropes in order to hurl himself at his opponent from Pakistan, Orloff got himself badly hurt while hitting the ropes, and knocked himself out. Sardar Khan Pathan being awarded the bout.

A fine programme for next Wednesday's wrestling had been drawn up. Dara Singh fights Flash Gordon in the main bout, and Sardar Khan Pathan meets Tiger Holden, while the third fight remains a surprise, the participants will only be known when they step out on the mat.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17

PLEA OF HEAVY CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Issue Of Factories In Greater Bombay Area

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. PRANLAL DEVKARAN NANJEE, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber stressed here today the vital role of heavy chemical industries in the industrialisation of the country.

Mr. Nanjee who was inaugurating the first annual general meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association (Bombay Presidency Branch), said that the chemical industry had been recognised as indispensable from the point of view of national defence.

He said that the consumption of heavy chemicals per capita was an index of the industrial development of the country, and judged from this standpoint India had a great leeway to make in this sphere. She had yet to go a long way to attain the goal of national prosperity.

GO SLOW

Mr. Purshottamdas Popatlal, who presided over the meeting, urged the Bombay Municipal Corporation to go slow with their policy of asking the factories situated in the suburbs to shift to certain industrial zones.

He explained that during the last world war many industries had come into existence in the near and distant suburbs of Bombay, like Kurla, Andheri, Ghatkopar, Bhandup and Vikroli with the encouragement of the State Government and with the permission of the then existing local authorities. However, with the creation of Greater Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation had served notices on some suburban factories, informing them that the permits granted would be only temporary and the factories situated there would have to shift to certain industrial zones.

The Association had been in correspondence with the municipality in the matter and were informed that factories not situated in the industrial zones could continue functioning for the present, but must shift to industrial zones within three to five years.

THE DIFFICULTY

The President said that the notices issued by the Municipality were likely to affect about forty factories in the suburbs which had invested more than forty million rupees as capital, and were providing employment to about a lakh of workers.

In the transfer of factories to industrial zones the question of compensation was apt to arise, thus aggravating the need for more municipal finances which were in a bad way at present. He, therefore, felt that uprooting of long-standing industrial concerns would result in severe hardships to many factories, and for this reason trusted that the municipality would go slow with this particular proposal.

Mr. Purshottamdass further suggested to the Tariff Commission to actively assist the protected industries from heavy taxation, afford railway freight relief and render every possible assistance to reduce the cost of production.

VALIDITY OF PRESS ACT CHALLENGED

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14 (PTI): Mr. Justice Desai of the Allahabad High Court yesterday referred to a larger Bench an application in revision challenging the validity of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act.

The applicant, Ram Shankar Tewari of Jamgarh who had been convicted, under Section 8 of the Press Emergency Powers Act for having distributed unauthorised news sheets, contended that the sec. was ultra vires Article 19 (1) (a) of the Indian Constitution in as much as it placed an unreasonable restriction upon freedom of speech and expression.

His Lordship observed that this was an important question which did not appear to have been decided by the Supreme Court or any of the high courts. He considered that it deserved to be decided by a larger Bench and ordered the case to be listed accordingly.

Novel Idea Of Varsity

SAURASHTRA PLAN

AHMEDABAD, February 14 (UPI): A novel university named Bharati Village University will be established at a village named Sanosara in Gohilwad District, Saurashtra, at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs.

Announcing this in a statement to the press, the signatories say that the establishment of such a University will be a new step towards the Wardha scheme of education, in which higher education will be imparted to the teachers and the taught, where side by side with intellectual work, four hours will be devoted to manual labour.

Education will also be imparted in agriculture, cloth manufacture, engineering and cow-keeping.

Over and above the initial expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs the running expenses will be about Rs. 42,000 per year. Fifty per cent of the expenditure will be borne by the Government.

Among the signatories to the statement include Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Union Parliament, Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Vaikunthlal L. Mehta, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt, Education Minister of Saurashtra and Mr. Bhimji Rudabhai Patel.

FINNISH TANKER HALTS AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Feb. 14 (Reuter): The 7,717-ton Finnish tanker "Wiima", instructed at the weekend not to run the gauntlet of Chinese Nationalist warships in delivering a cargo of oil to China, today spent her second day anchored off Singapore waiting for new orders.

It is understood two oil companies in Singapore have been instructed not to supply bunkers to the "Wiima" pending consultations with her principals.

PRICE OF RICE SOARS IN CEYLON

Sequel To Blockade Talks

COLOMBO, Feb. 14 (PTI): Price of rice has shot up in Ceylon, following talks of blockade of the Chinese coast and possible interception of supplies to Ceylon, according to reports received in Colombo from different parts of the country.

Sir Oliver Goonetileke, Food Minister, said the remedy was in the hands of the consumer. He should eat more flour.

Meanwhile U Tin Swe, Burmese Minister in Ceylon has given the assurance that Burma would sympathetically consider Ceylon's needs in case the Chinese supplies do not come.

Within another week Ceylon would have received three shipments of Chinese rice. The first of over one lakh bags which arrived by the freighter "Ranee" is being unloaded. Two other vessels, the Maula Baksh" and "Lantao", are due with 120,000 bags and 1.00,000 bags respectively.

CEYLON'S STAND AT ECONOMIC TALKS

COLOMBO, Feb. 14 (PTI): Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake told the House of Representatives here yesterday that the only way to bridge the gap between Dollar and Sterling was by selling more to America and cutting down dollar imports.

He was answering opposition questions on last Commonwealth Economic Conference in London.

Election Plea Against Mrs. Kripalani

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS

SIMLA, Feb. 14 (PTI).

The Punjab High Court yesterday directed stay of proceedings before the Delhi Election Tribunal arising out of an election petition filed by Mrs. Manmohani Shegal against Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, M.P.

The High Courts' order staying the proceedings arose out of the petition under Article 226 of the Constitution field on behalf of Mrs. Kripalani against the judgment of the Delhi Tribunal on a preliminary issue relating to allegation of Mrs. Shegal in her election petition about alleged falsity of certain particulars on the return of election expenses originally submitted by Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani.

'Black Africa Not Anti-White'

Solly Sachs Criticises Malan

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Feb. 14 (Reuter): Mr. Solly Sachs, banned former South African Trade Union leader, arrived at Southampton yesterday "to continue the fight for a democratic Africa."

Mr. Sachs, who landed from the "Pretoria Castle," (28,705 tons), said it was "quite impossible to stay in South Africa where a band of political adventurers are determined to carry on where Adolf Hitler left off".

Denouncing the present Government of Dr. Daniel Malan as championing the "master race theory" he added that one million Africans were on the march towards progress and that nothing would stop them.

Black Africa was not anti-white and the suggestion that Africans wanted to drive Europeans into the sea was based on falsehood spread by the Nationalist Party he said.

He was going to London to contact British Trade Union and Labour organisations.

Mr. Sachs was sentenced to six months hard labour on two counts under the Suppression of Communist Act in Johannesburg last July but the sentence was suspended for three years.

He was earlier ordered to resign from the South African Garment Workers Union of which he was Secretary.

Bank Rewards Ajmer Cops

AJMER, Feb. 14 (PTI): The Punjab National Bank, Ajmer, has given Rs. 2,000 as a reward to the policemen who apprehended the dacoits who attacked the accountant and decamped with Rs. 1,00,000 in October last year.

The money will be presented through Dr. K. N. Katju, Union Home Minister, who will be in Ajmer tomorrow in connection with the annual police parade.

24 Dead In Tokyo Explosion

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (Reuter).

A big explosion tore open a Tokyo fireworks factory today, flinging the bodies of workers scores of feet in the air and destroying or damaging 450 houses.

st reports said 22 women and two men were killed instantly and at least 45 others injured, many seriously.

The explosion was in the populous suburb of Fetchu town.

FIRE IN GINNING FACTORY

Rs. 1 Lakh Damage

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14 (PTI): Two hundred cotton bales and loose cotton worth about a lakh of rupees were gutted when a sudden fire broke out here this afternoon, in the Jayabharat Ginning and Pressing Factory.

The Municipal fire brigade battled for an hour to control the fire the cause of which is not yet known.

Falling Standard Of Secondary Education

Evidence Before Commission In Baroda

BARODA, Feb. 14 (PTI): Representatives of the Baroda University, the Baroda Secondary Teachers Association, the Baroda Headmasters Association, the Baroda District Secondary Teachers Association and prominent citizens gave evidence yesterday before the Secondary Education Commission which arrived here from Ahmedabad yesterday morning.

The Baroda University representatives discussed with the Commission the causes for the lowering in standard of secondary education and suggested practical courses, liberal scholarship to poor and deserving students, improvement in the conditions of teachers and need for better discipline.

They also suggested the regionalisation of the S. S. C. examination and introduction a shift system in secondary schools.

Representatives of the Headmasters Association and Secondary Teachers Association urged improvement in the status of teachers.

Representatives of the Association of Training Colleges in India, in their evidence, observed that the existing provision for training of secondary teachers was generally inadequate both at the graduate and undergraduate level and suggested thorough reorganisation of the system of training of teachers.

Mr. Chhottubhai Sutaria, Shrimati Subhadrabai Pagar, Sushilaben Pandit and Saraswatiben Pandit stated that co-education in the secondary schools would not be suitable. They pleaded for moral and religious education in schools.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, a member of the Commission and Vice-Chancellor of the Baroda University presided over today's meeting of the Commission. The six members of the Commission who came to Baroda visited in the afternoon three educational institutions in the city.

PROSPECTS OF OIL IN ASSAM

DIGBOI (Assam), Feb. 14 (PTI): Oil bearing formation has been met at a depth of 9,700 feet in the Nahorkatiya test well in the interior of Diboi, it was announced by the Assam Oil Company officials here today.

"The occurrence, although encouraging, is not enough to justify stopping at this length and drilling is continuing in the search for deeper and more promising zones. If necessary the well will be taken to 15,000 feet," the officials added.

The Nahorkatiya test well is situated 18 miles west of Digboi on a flat alluvial plain with no surface features to any underground structure, and it was only as a result of intensive geophysical surveys that it was possible to decide where to drill.

Drilling operation at Nahorkatiya started in May last and only two weeks ago it was claimed to be the deepest well ever drilled in Indian Union. The highest depth reached previously was 9,140 feet, also on the Digboi oilfield, the officials stated.

NEW FLAG FOR EGYPT?

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (Reuter): Plans for a new Egyptian flagxblack, white and red with an outstretched eagle in the centre — were reported by the independent newspaper "Al Ahram" today.

The present flag has a white crescent and three stars on a green background.

In the new design, it was stated, black represented the dark days under the old regime: White, the dawn of liberation: Red, struggle and sacrifice under the new government.

Deadlock Over Wheat Pact Continues

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuter): Negotiations for a renewed international wheat agreement remained in deadlock yesterday over differences in prices sought by exporting and improving nations.

Peasants Fight Landowners

13 SERIOUSLY HURT

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 14 (Reuter): Peasants armed with long knives and pistols fought landowners in a village about 19 miles north of here. Eleven people were seriously injured.

The clash was one of a series of similar incidents throughout the Central American Republic over Guatemala's land reform programme.

The peasants are said to have tried to seize property without legal expropriation proceedings having been completed.

Six Guerillas Are Killed

SINGAPORE, Feb. 14 (Reuter) British and Gurkha troops in Malaya yesterday killed six guerillas and wounded two. Another guerilla surrendered.

One guerilla surrendered to the police in Segamat, Johore.

'NAPOLEON OF FEMINIST MOVEMENT'

(Continued From Page 9 Col. 5)

was under discussion in 1868, she made an unsuccessful attempt to include a provision ensuring franchise to women as well as to Negroes. In 1869, she spearheaded the National Woman Suffrage Association, a radical wing of the women's movement, which gained adherents all over the United States. Again Susan Anthony attempted to secure a sixteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution enfranchising women, but failed.

TEST CASE

Merely campaigning the women's cause was not Susan Anthony's goal. She therefore, planned to test the legality of women suffrage under the Fourteenth Amendment.

In 1872, she registered with 15 other women and voted at the November elections in the city of Rochester. Two weeks later she was arrested for having violated the law.

Her trial was postponed and she voted again in the city elections the following March. Since the trial of the United States vs. Susan B. Anthony was to be a jury trial, she and her associates spent the weeks preceding the trial in an intensive lecture campaign to educate the voters from among whom the jury would be selected.

In spite of having been duly defended, Judge Ward Hunt delivered a judgment, written before the trial had taken place, which directed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. Though Miss Anthony's lawyer lodged an objection to this questionable procedure, Judge Hunt discharged the jury. He then imposed a fine of $100 on her. SHE TOLD HIM SHE WOULD NOT PAY A SINGLE DOLLAR OF THE PENALTY AND SHE NEVER DID.

Sustained by an unshakable confidence in the justice of her cause she never wavered. Once when she was asked how she managed to keep her energy, she replied: "By being the leader of an unpopular cause." Age was no bar to her zeal, and she caried on her mission right up to her death at the age of 86 in 1906. At her 86th birthday dinner, while making a reply to an ovation, she took her last message to her coworkers was: "What I ask is not praise, justice. Failure is impossible."

OUQUETS AND BRICKBATS

arliament Debates President's Address

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (PTI).

E House of the People today resumed the debate on the President's Address to Parliament.

Mr. A. K. Basu (Congress-West Bengal) pleaded that the tea stry should be given full assistance by the Centre.

me way to do it, he said, was give back to the industry, dirly or indirectly, the amount llected from excise duty of three nas per lb., charged on tea produced in Assam and Bengal. This mount annually came to Rs. 33,75,000 which could be used for rehabilitating the affected tea gardens.

KHARE'S WARNING

Dr. N. B. Khare (National Democrat-Madhya Bharat) warned that "nemesis" would overtake the country if the Congress policies now being pursued were not changed. He wanted full integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India and a policy of "reciprocity" to be adopted regarding the situation in East Bengal.

Mr. Radha Raman (Congress-Delhi) praised India's foreign policy today when the world was in the grip of all kinds of tensions.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande (Bombay) said that Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, the Communist group leader, "played the role of Shikhandi when he suggested in effect that we should be camp followers of Russia."

Mr. Deshpande strongly condemned the Praja Parishad agitation in Jammu as communal and anti-national.

As regards the demand for linguistic provinces, he said that while there need be no "ugly haste", there should be no unnecessary delay either in forming them.

Referring to the agitation for banning cow slaughter, Mr. Somani said that public sentiment on the subject was strong and something must be done at an early date to ban cow slaughter in this country completely.

Mrs. B. Khongmmen (Congress-Assam) expressed satisfaction over the tribal areas being included in the development plans.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. Anandan Nambiar (Communist-Madras) said he was "amazed at the omission of any reference to the growing unemployment in the country" in the President's address.

Mr. Sadath Ali Khan (Congress—Hyderabad) praised India's foreign policy and said that future historians would pay tribute to Prime Minister Nehru for "following a policy of peace bravely and boldly."

Mr. Syamanandan Sahaya (Congress—Bihar) said that in dealing with the case of Jammu and Kashmir, all parties concerned must view things in the proper perspective. Complete integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India would come in course of time, but it could not be brought about by threats or agitation.

Maharaja Rajendra Narayansingh Deo (National Democratic —Orissa) accused the Government of following a policy of "suppression and repression" in dealing with public agitations. In Orissa, the Maharaja alleged, Congress administration was helping monopolists trading in tendu leaves (beedi leaves) to the detriment of the interests of the masses.

Mr. T. Subrahmanyam (Cong.—Madras) said Government should immediately set up a commission to prepare a blueprint for the linguistic distribution of states.

CORRUPTION

Mr. Mathura Prasad Mishra (Cong.—Bihar) said that greater importance should have been given in the address to domestic than to foreign affairs. He hoped Government would give the highest priority to the recommendations of the Planning Commission in regard to prevention of corruption among Government servants. At present, he said, this "widely prevalent evil" was undermining the faith of the people in the Government.

Mr. M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Praja Socialist—Mysore) said that there should be a clear definition of foreign policy. It was claimed that the present policy was one of non-alignment with any power group. But it worked like a pendulum.

Mr. S. S. More (Workers and Peasants Party—Bombay) said that the President's address contained only "some platitudes and a lot of complacency". It had ignored the "grim problems facing us today."

The House adjourned till Monday.

MILL CLOTH CESS BILL

A Bill to authorize the imposition of a cess on mill-made cloth, except the cloth export out of India, was introduced in the House of People today by the Commerce and Industry Minister. It is called the Khadi and other handloom industries development (additional excise duty on cloth) Bill. The measure authorizes the Government to levy a cess of three pies per yard on mill-made cloth.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Union Minister for Revenue and Expenditure, introduced the voluntary surrender of salaries (exemption from taxation) amendment bill.

TIGHTENING LAW AGAINST ADULTERATION

The Select Committee on the bill to make provision for the prevention of adulteration of food recommended to the House of the People today more deterrent penalty in order to make the law more effective.

In its report to the House presented by its chairman, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, the Committee asked for provision in the bill for publication of names of offenders.

Badshah Khan Must Be Released

(Continued from Page 13)

their Government from persuing dangerous policies."

Maulana Akbar Khan said: "I want to impress upon the Pakistan Government that the consequences of the continued detention of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will be grave."

Maulana Akbar Khan demanded that "an International Court should force the Pakistan Government to try Badshah Khan and his colleagues. I appeal to the civilised and freedom loving nations of the world to give their special consideration to this demand.

"Some people ask me what do we lose by remaining under Pakistan and in what way will a separate state benefit us. I say Pakistan has never treated the Pakhtoons as human beings for the past five years. They have been looked upon more as hostages to be used for the benefit of Pakistan. The Khudai Khidmatgars (Red Shirts) want a Government based on Islamic democratic principles and which should provide food, clothing, shelter and education and all the bare necessities of life. We have always differed, besides, with the external policies of the Pakistan Government. We know why Pakistan was created and how its creators intend using it. The whole Eastern world is opposing Pakistan joining the Middle East Defence Organisation this situation was anticipated when in the very beginning our leader (Badshah Khan) opposed Pakistan's foreign policy."

AFGHAN SUPPORT

Dr. Najibullah Khan, the Afghan Ambassador in India, who could not personally attend the conference due to illness said in a message that the people of Afganistan and Pakhtoonistan appreciated the services rendered by the Pakhtoon Jirga-i-Hind.

The message was read out at the conference by the Afghan Consul in Bombay Syed Tajuddin Khan.

The message said: "Afghanistan considers the happiness of Pukhtoons and their freedom as her own happiness and claims on the basis of the U.N. Charter, and Islamic principles that the Pukhtoons have a right to freedom or at least the right to determine their future. Afghanistan considers the imprisonment of "Badshah Khan" and other Pakhtoon national leaders as an act of barbarism and injustice. She wants that those heroic Afghans get their freedom and civil rights recognised by all civilised jurisdictions of the world."

Kunzru Raises Issue

(Continued from page 13)

Kashmir was detained in connection with the law and order position in that state, he would have no right to appeal to the Supreme Court. If at all a special position existed in Jammu and Kashmir, it was connected with the defence and security of India alone. It would be hard to justify any law which prevented citizens of Jammu and Kashmir from appealing to the Supreme Court in cases of detention connected with the maintenance of law and order in that state.

He expressed the hope that this matter would receive the attention of Government.

Concluding, Pandit Kunzru said, "However mischievous the Parishad agitation may be, however anti-national the aims of this body may be, I am sure that if the points to which I have drawn attention will be attended to and an assurance is given to the people on these points, the public of Jammu and Kashmir would not be disposed to listen to slogans which are not in their interest. If, therefore, the Government wants to check the activities of the Parishad, the most effective way is to prevent the Parishad from misleading the people of Jammu and Kashmir on these points."

DEFENCE OF FOREIGN POLICY

A spirited defence of India's foreign policy was made by Mrs. Lakshmi Menon.

Mrs. Menon said, "Our foreign policy is neither vague nor confused, it is a policy of peace and India has tried to enforce peace and give peace to the whole world."

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta (Communist) who criticised Government's "complacency" in regard to the economic situation told the Treasury Benches "if you will quit office for a while, we will show you how to take the country out of the present mess."

A Communist member was told by the Chairman in the Council of States today that "you are literally crying yourself hoarse."

The Member Mr. T. N. Mazumdar, was suffering from a hoarse throat and was repeatedly sipping water, while speaking on the problems of tea garden labour during the debate on the President's address.

Dr. Radhakrishnan: You are literally crying yourself hoarse.

Mr. Mathur (Ind.) figuratively too, sir.

Mr. C. G. K. Reddy (PSP) I hope not in the wilderness.

Ceylon Stops Scholarships To Santiniketan

COLOMBO, Feb. 14 (PTI): The Ceylon Government was withdrawn the grant of scholarship to Santiniketan, Mr. Raju Coomaraswamy, Chairman, Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Bureau, told the ninth annual general meeting of the Ceylon Tagore Society here today.

Presiding over meeting Mr. Coomaraswamy announced that the Tagore Society had, however, arranged to send music students to Santiniketan.

Stop Press

U. S. NAVY BREAKS PRECEDENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuter): The United States Navy today broke military precedent by announcing in advance the "probable lineup" of ships which it said will bombard the Communist Korean port of Wonsan on Monday.

LABOUR M.P.'s PEACE DRIVE

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter): The British Labour Party is launching a drive this week-end to support world peace and international understanding, cables R. L. Puri, PTI special correspondent.

Twelve Labour M.P.'s have signed a motion calling on Prime Minister Churchill to seek a meeting with Soviet Premier Stalin and at the same time invite President Eisenhower to take part in the discussions, "to change his mind."

BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (PTI): The decision of the South African Government to stop the entry of wives and children of persons of Indian origin domiciled in that country is a breach of an international agreement entered into between that Government and the Government of India, official circles here said today.

The Government of India, it is learnt, are examining the implications of South African Government's decision.

Kikuyus Trecking Back Home

NAIROBI, Feb. 14 (Reuter): Kikuyu tribesmen in Tanganyika are returning in large numbers to their tribal homes in the Kiambu district, near Nairobi.

The movement is believed to be due to a rumour that once the Kikuyu in Tanganyika are registered by the Government under a new control scheme they will lose all their land rights in Kenya.

Most of the 16,000 Kikuyu in Tanganyika's northern province came originally from Kiambu, and many hundreds have returned there within the last few days.

Discharged Of Charge Of Ritual Murder

MASERU (Basutoland), Feb. 14 (Reuter): Chief Joseph Mabina Lerothoil, an adviser to the Paramount Chief of Basutoland charged with Chief Matlers Lerothoil and six other Africans with ritual murder, was yesterday discharged on the application of his counsel at the end of the case for the Crown in the High Court here.

The case arose from the killing of an African tribesman in the Mokhotlong district on October 29 last year.

Discussion On Federation Suspended

SALISBURY (Southern Rhodesia), Feb. 14 (Reuter): Southern Rhodesia's Parliament yesterday suspended discussion of its proposed Federation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to allow Prime Minister Sir Gofrey Huggins to consult the British Government.

Southern Rhodesia is to hold a referendum on Federation in April.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1710/1712-8.

Confectionery Faces Crisis In India

PRODUCER'S PLEA FOR CHEAP SUGAR

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (PTI): Mr. D. Allerton, President of the Indian Confectionery Manufacturers' Association, told the seventh annual general meeting of the Association here today that the situation in the Indian confectionery industry was serious was that unless adequate and urgent steps were taken to meet and overcome the difficulties, it might become critical.

Outlining the problems with which the industry was faced, Mr. Allerton said that the first one was to bring down the cost of confectionery, whilst maintaining the high quality of the factory-produced article, in order to stimulate consumers' demands and to re-establish the industry's export trade.

Mr. Allerton said that the price of sugar, which was the basic raw material of confectionery and accounted for 25 per cent to 90 per cent of the factory cost, depending upon the variety of confectionery, was far above world parity. He wanted that the taxes on sugar like excise duty and cane cess should be remitted on all sugar consumed in the production of factory-made quality confectionery.

PAK JUTE EXPORT FEE ISSUE

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (Reuter): India and Pakistan have agreed to continue consultations regarding India's complaint against the Pakistan export fee and duty on raw jute exported to India, it was learned here today.

The Inter-sessional Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) stated that the two parties should report the result of their consultations to the Chairman of the GATT not later than March 10 next.

Pak-France Trade Talks

PARIS, Feb. 14 (Reuter): A six-man Pakistan trade delegation arrived here by air today to negotiate a new trade agreement with France.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

Cotton rollerginned 289-F 60/8, NT 57, Four F 53-8, Desi Sind 63, Desi Punjabs 58-60.

Market ruled Rs. 1-8 easier as Government reported not allowing private barter deals in new crop for which several offers outstanding. Cotton Board has sold about sixty thousand bales of its old crop holdings leaving still about thirty-five thousand unsold on hands.

Cottonseeds 7, easy. Gold 85-4, easy.

RAJ-JYOTISHI

THE GREATEST ASTROLOGER, PALMIST AND TANTRIK

Pandit Harish Chandra Sastri, Jyotistirtha, Tantrikacharya

Examiner, Government Board of Astrological Studies. Highly praised and honoured with unwanted testimonials by the Congress leaders, Independent Sovereigns and thousand other learned men of India and abroad.

HOUSE OF ASTROLOGY

141/1C, RUSSA ROAD, KALIGHAT, Calcutta-26. (Just East of Hazra Park). Phone: South—3095.

He has acquired an uncommon power by YOGA and TANTRA in redressing the evil influence of stars and in bringing sure success in complicated Lawsuits, in ensuring safety from dangers., in freeing people from unhappiness of family and in healing incurable diseases despaired of Doctors and Kavirajas. With his vast scholarship in the Eastern and Western astrology and supernatural powers he can foretell correctly your past, present and future. Reading your palm or the horoscope he can also advise you to avert dangers by Shanti-Sastyana according to Tantric rites and by his all-powerful Talismans.

SHANTI KAVACHA

For peace of mind, happiness in family, success in examinations and for increasing mental and physical power. Ordinary Rs. 5; Special (Quick action) Rs. 20 only.

BAGALA KAVACHA

For overcoming enemies and for winning complicated law-suits for getting promotion and to secure command upon all. Ordinary Rs. 12; Special (Quick action) Rs. 45.

NRISINHA KAVACHA

For curing barrenness in women, defects of still-born child and menstrual disorders, etc. Ordinary Rs. 10. Special (Quick action) Rs. 29/- only.

AKARSHANI KAVACHA

It creates permanent friendship with any friend or foe. It has extraordinary power. Ordinary Rs. 12. Special (Quick action) Rs.

Those who believe in Sastras may test his uncommon power.

AMERICAN MARKETS

MIXED TRADING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Shows Small Gains

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Cotton prices Friday closed narrowly mixed on the strength of a late limited rally to overcome the early decline.

The market opened on a nervous note and then dropped as much as one dollar per bale in early dealings under pressure of February and March liquidation.

Shortly after the start, trade buying and short covering absorbed the offerings while hedge selling was held to a limited range.

After early depression from nearby March liquidation, pressure had eased and the market started to back-track from lows on trade demand.

Technicians reported that a leading spot firm bought approximately 7,500 bales of March against sales of nearby May and purchased 4,000 bales of October.

Certificated stocks rose to 191,271 bales, up 271 bales.

The market opened 10 points lower to one higher and closed eight lower to six higher.

Closing prices were:

	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				33.55
March	32.62	32.74	32.56	32.70
May	33.05	33.15	32.95	33.13
July	33.44	33.55	33.33	33.51
Oct.	33.52	33.60	33.45	33.57
Dec.	33.61	33.69	33.56	33.68
March	33.85	33.90	33.82	33.87
May	33.95	33.95	33.90	33.93
NEW ORLEANS:				
SPOT				32.40
March	32.64	32.74	32.56	32.66
May	33.01	33.12	32.92	33.05
July	33.41	33.50	33.30	33.43
Oct.	33.49	33.52	33.46	33.50
Dec.	33.60	33.62	33.58	33.60
March	33.83	33.86	33.80	33.83
May		33.90	33.84	33.89

US STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of US Steel on the New York market today:

High 40¾; Low 40¼; Close 40¼.

STOCK PRICES

Stocks rose fractions to over a point Friday in an advance which lifted total market valuations over 500,000,000 dollars.

Dealings totalled 1.350,000.

Of 1,149 issues traded, 576 advanced, 306 declined and 267 unchanged.

Analysts saw the rise as technical after the recent sharp losses in the absence of any new developments.

All sections joined in the advance with industrials doing the best in averages.

Motors gained ranging over a point; oils were higher and ranged over two. Chemicals improved nearly three. Steels were higher fractions to over a point.

The turnover on the American Stock Exchange amounted to 400,000.

The turnover in bonds came to dol. 2.923,000.

COFFEE PRICES

Santos SSS coffee futures were seven to 25 higher with sales of 89 contracts.

Closing rates were:—

March, 54.64 nom; May, 54.62 to 54.70; July 54.54 nom; October 54.02 nom; December 53.75.

Spot, Brazilian, was quoted at 54-3/4 and Colombians at 56-1/4.

SUGAR PRICES

World sugars were one to three lower with sales of 176 contracts.

Spot was quoted at 3.55; interest amounted to 3,038.

Closing prices:—

March, 3.57 bid; May, 3.56; July, 3.58; October, 3.58; December, 3.79 nom.

Number Six was one higher to one lower with sales of 344 contracts.

Spot was quoted at 565. Interest amounted to 5,138.

Closing prices were:—

March, 5.67 bid; May, 5.68; July, 5.86; October, 5.93; December, 5.96 nom.

COCOA PRICES

The following were closing rates of cocoa today:—

Second month 27.71 nom; Third month 27.25.

NEW YORK SPOT: Accra 3.21; Bahia 30.71.

London futures—unavailable.

SEED PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPA): The following were closing rates of seeds on the new York market today:

Soybeans 12-1|4 bid;

Black pepper 124 nom.

Flex Fourth 383-1|2.

MERCURY PRICES

Mercury prices Friday were quoted as follows:

Large lots per flask— $205 to $206; Small lots per flask, $207 to 210 dollars.

COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted at U.S. $210 per short ton offered. Cocoanut oil was quoted at 15-1|2 cents per pound nom.

RUBBER PRICES

Number One rubber futures were unchanged to 10 higher with sales of 24 contracts.

The spot market was held steady in dull trading, although week-end covering preceded dealings in the late session.

Closing prices were:

March, 27.25; May, 26.60-65; July, 26.25; Sept. 26.00 bid; Dec. 26.65 nom; March, 25.65 nom;

SPOTS—27-1|2 nom.

Number Three was inactive and nominally unchanged.

METAL PRICES

Prices of spot metals were unchanged on the New York market today.

In the forward section, the following were closing rates:

TIN—Feb. 121.125 bid; March 120.625 bid.

LEAD—Feb. 12.78 bid; March 12.75.

ZINC—Feb. 0.75 bid; March 10.80.

SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver was unchanged on the New York's market today at 85-1|4 cents per ounce.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market strangthened Friday on continued higher cable, offerings from India. Trade interests reported Indian shippers were not overanxious to sell in the light of continued tension in the Far East.

Spot material advanced to around $1.24 per pound.

Stocks awaiting release were quoted about $1.22 per pound; February shipments were quoted at $1.21; March at $1.20; April at $1.19 all ex dock.

CASTORSEED PRICES

The following were closing rates of castorseeds on the New York market today:

U. S. dol. 170 per long ton for Brazilian quality, fob, Brazil.

Castor oil for Brazilian quality was quoted at 19-1/2 cents nom. per pound in bulk.

Indian castor oil was not quoted.

HESSIAN PRICES

On the New York market today, the following were closing rates of hessian:

40 inch 7-1/2 oz.	9.45 nom.
40 inch 10 oz.	12.45 nom.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains declined on liquidation in response to news that domestic flour demand and export sales of wheat tapered off sharply over the holiday. Wheat attracted on sell off on reports that no further moisture was received over southwest yesterday. Nearby Soyabeans also came under pressure. Prices eventually rallied from the lows under the leadership of wheat on short covering and exporter buying against sales of slightly more than one million bushels of red wheat to Spain and 335,000 ot Amber Durum wheat to Germany.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

The tin market was steady today. Spot was marked down 7½ pounds sterling to 964½ and three months marked up ¾ to 942½.

The turnover was 20 tons, all for cash.

Closing prices were:

Spot buyers 964; sellers 965; business 969 to 965.

Three Months: buyers 942; sellers 943; business nil.

Settlement: 965.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the tin market turned easier. The turnover came to 30 tons, nothing for cash.

Closing prices were:

Spot: buyers 955; sellers 960; business nil.

Three Months: buyers 939; sellers 940; business 940.

The foregoing prices were on the basis of long term in pounds sterling.

LEAD PRICES

The following were closing prices of lead per long ton on the London market:

Morning Session: Feb. 94¾, 95¼, May 93, 93¼. Turnover 500 tons, nothing for prompt. Market steady.

Afternoon session: Feb. 94¼, 94¾: May 92¾, 92⅞. Turnover 200 tons, nothing for prompt. Market easier.

ZINC PRICES

The following were closing prices of zinc on the London market today:

Morning Session: Feb. 81¾, 81⅞; May 81¾, 81⅞. Market steadier.

Afternoon Session: Feb. 81⅝, 81¾; May 81⅝, 81¾. Market quiet.

SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward were unchanged in the London market today at 71 pence per ounce.

MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury was unchanged in London today.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was quiet in London today. Lampong was unquoted. Muntok was quoted at 10-6; Sarawak, FAQ, was quoted at 8-2. Sarawak at 10-6.

Malabar spot was quoted unchanged at 1,075; March at 950 sellers and April at 945 sellers.

LONDON OILSEEDS

Copra Philippine cif U/KNorth European basis ports in bulk per long ton March-April $230 seller. Copra Straits cif UK/North eastern European basis ports delivered weight per long tonFeb-March £87½. seller. March-April £86¾. Sellers 85½ seller. Coconut oil crude Straits cif per long ton Feb. £118½ seller. Feb.-March £120 seller. Coconut oil crude Ceylon cif per long ton February £119¾ pd. Feb.-March £120¾ pd. Palmoil Belgian Congo cif per metric ton Feb-March 10,850 quoted.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Feb. 13.

The bourse extended its recent improvement although the turnover was held in check by weekend considerations. There were numerous firm spots among foreign issues where occasional profittaking was comfortably absorbed. These included uranium goldmines, certain coppers and Belgian issues. Rubbers were also supported. On the domestic sides buying was more selective but the general tone was very steady.

BRUSSELS: An air of confidence persisted on both sections of the market. On the forward list irons and steels resumed their upward progressed particularly arbed. Ougree also met renewed support. Elsewhere chemicals and coal were favoured. On the cash market, metals and coals made good progress while elsewhere a steady tone prevailed.

AMSTERDAM: Prices moved irregularly in quiet and featureless dealings. Among estates, sugar and rubbers were often slightly higher but tobaccos were mixed. Shippings were better, likewise Guilder investments. Internationals were idle. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 543.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	2	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	5	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	13	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D. Box February	771	0	0
150 D. Box March	768	0	0
2/40 Staple February	800	0	0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

Ready	85 to 96
Chaitra	84

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs.1706|4 to I . 1707|8 and Indian Irons at Rs. 24|5.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

The local forward cotton market was fairly steady with mixed business of a limited character.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 655|- and improved at Rs. 657|- on moderate buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market declined to the opening level of Rs. 655|. February was quoted at Rs. 647|- and August delivery was quoted at Rs. 666|-.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. February	647	0	0
I.C.C. May	656	0	0
I.C.C. August	668	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

There was a sharp rise today in Bullion prices as the majority vote was against declaration of emergency.

The market opened about Rs. 2|- higher for silver at Rs. 166|4 and declined at Rs. 165|12 on long liquidation. At this level there was renewed buying and silver price advanced at Rs. 167|6 and steadied at Rs. 167. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 167|8.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 90|4 and after declining at Rs. 89|14 firmed up at Rs. 90|8 and steadied at Rs. 90|6. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 90|14 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 60|-.

Later on Silver advanced at Rs. 168 and the market closed as under

Ready Silver	168	4	0
Forward	167	12	0
Ready Gold	91	0	0
Forward	90	8	0

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales:
Export by Rail from 1sft September 1952 to 12th February 1953.	1,71,276
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 12th February 1953.	5,31,147
Same period last year	4.70,572
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Deaders and Mills in Bombay on 12th February 1953.	3,81,425
Same time last year	3,06,875

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 6th February:—

Demand Liabilities in India (i), Borrowings from banks Rs. 12,38,87,000: (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 512,60.94,000.

Time Liabilities in India, (i) Borrowings from banks Rs. 1,83.00,000: (ii) Other time liabilities Rs. 313,43,80,000.

Cash in India Rs. 32,08,69,000.

Balances with the Reserve Bank in India Rs. 41,95,90,000.

Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 10,54,16,000.

Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 16,87,29,000.

Investments (at book value, in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 307,44,77,000.

Advances in India Rs. 463,04,61,000.

Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India Rs. 34,52,75,000.

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

Fagan	2200 to 2230
Chaitra	2230 to 2260

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

January March Pics	93-1/2
45x11 Ready Pics	94-1/2
D. W. Bags Rs.	93
January March Rs.	91
Alliance Rs.	122
B. Twill Rs.	102/8
Twine Rs.	52

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2 3¾4% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 19661	..	90	6
2¾ % Loan 1960	..	93	5
2½% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	9
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	7
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	0
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	8
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	83	0
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1960	94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1959	96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3¼% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	4
3½% Bom Municipal	1977	85	0
3¼% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½% W Bengal	1962	97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	14
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	98	8
5 % Bom Municipal	1959	105	0
6 % Bom Municipal	1954	103	8

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

The produce market was very steady today with improved buying. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 38-12, Madras at Rs. 38-8 and Bold at Rs. 38-4. F/M and A/M were quoted at Rs 38 and at Rs. 38-4 respectively. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 28-4, F/M at Rs. 28 and A/M at Rs. 28-8. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 23 and Khursani at Rs. 29. Groundnut oil local mills was offered at Rs. 60.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 145, declined at Rs. 144-4 advanced at Rs. 146-8 and closed at Rs. 146-4.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh New	38	12	0
Bold Ready	38	4	0
Madras	38	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	19	10	0
March	19	11	0
April	19	14	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready Delivery	28	4	0
April/May	28	8	0
Satna Small Ready	26	8	0
Oil	14	12	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	146	4	0
Ready Madras quality	31	4	0
Oil First Pressure	19	8	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	12	0

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Annual Report

Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1952 is as under:

The transactions for the past year, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, Rs. 5,60,616-1-11, have resulted in a profit of Rs. 83,11,553-4-6.

An interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1952, at the rate of 6 per cent free of Income-tax on the Paid-up Capital of Rs. 2,50,00,000, which absorbed Rs. 15,00,000-0-0.

Provision made for Income-tax and Super-tax for the year Rs. 31,00,000-0-0

Bonus to Staff Rs. 10,75,000-0-0.

The Directors now propose:—

To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1952 at the rate of 8 per cent free of Income-tax, making 14 per cent for the year, on the Paid-up Capital of Rs. 2,50,00,000, which will absorb Rs. 20,00,000-0-0.

To carry forward to the next account Rs. 6,36,553-4-6.

Total Rs. 83,11,553-4-6.

Cloves And Mercury

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

Cloves Ready	675 to 680
Mercury Ready	515
Fagan	510
Casia Ready	71
Chaitra	69

talking of BOOKS

Malan As 'Big Brother' Of Other 'Whites'

ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN APARTHEID

THE MISTAKEN LAND: By Michael Ardizzone. British Book Centre. $2.
REPORT ON SOUTHERN AFRICA. By Basil Davidson. British Book Centre. $3.50.
RACIAL SEPARATION IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Eugene P. Dvorin. The University of Chicago Press. $4.50.
THE PEOPLES AND POLICIES OF SOUTH AFRICA. By Leo Marquard. Oxford University Press. $3.50.
THE CHOICE BEFORE SOUTH AFRICA. By E. S. Sachs. Philosophical Library. $5.75.
AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA. By a Study Group of the South African Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press. $6.

THE recent publication of six important books dealing in whole or in part with the Union of South Africa attests the gravity of a situation that has grown worse since the books were written. All six are by experienced and competent observers or scholars, writes Rayford W. Logan reviewing the books in "The Nation."

The English-born Ardizzone spent several years in the Union as an English newspaper correspondent. Davidson, one-time member of the staff of the **Economist** and the London **Times** and now of the **New Statesman**, recently visited the two Rhodesias, Basutoland, and the Union. The only American in the group, Dvorin, was on duty with the United States Maritime Service in South and West Africa during the war. Born in the Orange Free State and educated at Oxford, Marquard returned home in 1922 and taught school until the outbreak of the war. Under the pseudonym of John Burger he wrote in 1943 "The Black Man's Burden," one of the most penetrating analyses of the subject up to that time. E. S. ("Solly") Sachs, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, has recently been arrested for alleged violation of the Suppression of Communism Act, although he was expelled from the Communist Party in 1932 (Davidson, p. 34). Twenty-seven specialists, including J. D. Rheinallt Jones, director of the S. African Institute of Race Relations, 1930-1947, constituted the Study Group of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

BEST COMPENDIUM

"Africa South of the Sahara" is the best compendium of factual information since Lord Hailey's monumental "An African Survey." Perhaps its greatest value, however, stems from the candid indication of the predominant role that the Union is assuming in the impending crisis in Africa.

By far the largest number of European settlers south of the Sahara are in the Union, "where all major political parties are unanimous that the white man must remain dominant. Insistence on this fundamental principle is also the keynote of government policy in Southern Rhodesia. It is strong, too, among the Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Tanganyika. The 'settler' populations of the British territories to the north of the Union of South Africa look to it more and more as the 'big brother' in maintaining the ascendancy of white man on this continent."

Marquard suggests that as British policy seeks to protect the natives in these territories, the European settlers may look to South Africa for leadership in native policy. Davidson develops at greater length the attitudes of Europeans in Basutoland and the two Rhodesias as well as the adamant opposition of African leaders in the two Rhodesias and in Nyasaland to the formation of a Central African Federation. And Dvorin quotes the ominous phrase, "Mason-Dixon' line south of the Sahara," which extends from the Kenya highlands through the highlands of East and South Central Africa and thence westward over South-West Africa to the Atlantic. North of the line African nationalism is growing more and more insistent, not only in the Gold Coast and Nigeria but in other British territories.

MALAN'S HERRENVOLK

I learned in France this year that self-government rather than increased representation in the French National Assembly is the goal of some French West African political leaders and students. It is not surprising, then, that Ardizzone is convinced that Malan "is training his **Herrenvolk**" to take the lead in Africa south of the Sahara. I consider unfortunate, therefore, the conclusion of the Study Group of the Brookings Institution in its 1952 edition of "Major Problems of United States Foreign Policy, 1952-1953" that "Africa south of the Sahara.. does not pose the urgent problems for American foreign policy that the North African-Mediterranean-Middle East area does." In one sense it might be said that the problem is more urgent since there is perhaps still time to prevent a duplication in Africa south of the Sahara of events in the regions enumerated. Moreover, Africans reading this passage must inevitably conclude that they too must resort to arms if they wish the United States to take an active interest in their problems.

As to the major problems within the Union the five individual authors are in substantial agreement. Marquard's book is the most valuable analysis of the historical background, people, government, administration, colour bar, political questions, education, religion, and the Union's "colonies." Dvorin has probed most deeply the historical, ideological, religious, demographic, ecological, and political roots of **apartheid**. Part three of Sach's volume, The Trade Union and Labour Movement, is its most important contribution. This is all the more true because whatever hope there may be for an equitable solution of the Union's ills seems to lie in the development of trade unions.

MOST OPTIMISTIC

Davidson, who spent the least time in the Union, is the most optimistic. By the end of 1949, he points out, there were 56 trade unions with mixed memberships and a total of 1,18,168 members. He recognizes, however, that the picture is quite different in the older craft unions and reminds us that during the bloody strike of 1922 white workers carried banners with the inscription, "Workers of the World, Unite for a White South Africa." Since then members of trade unions have been some of the strongest supporters of the colour bar, **apartheid**, and the removal of the Cape coloured from a single electoral role. Dvorin and Marquard also see a ray of hope in the spread of industrialization and the growth of unions.

Sir Francis de Guingand, chairman of the Study Group, adds his belief that "the surest way of achieving racial harmony between white and black must be to improve the African's standard of living, which is at present so low. Suppression and segregation can only be short-term answers to the problem." He adds immediately, however, that "whatever solution may be found it should be remembered that it is unreasonable to expect the European, who has made Africa his home and has done so much to assist in its development, to accept a policy which may mean submergence both economically and politically by the more numerous Africans and Asiatics. He would be signing his own death warrant." Ardizzone believes that most white South Africans —Boers and Britons—regardless of party, religion, or economic status, are determined to maintain their dominant position and that the only hope lies in the establishment of a United Nations trusteeship over the Union, with the United States as the administering authority. Let us, therefore, consider the testimony of the man best qualified to evaluate the role of trade unionism in bringing about an equitable solution.

"A GOOD PLUCKING"

Rosen in The Albany Times-Union

THREE MAIN TRENDS

Sachs states that there are three main trends of policy regarding non-Europeans in the trade-union movement. The mining unions and some of the less important craft unions advocate a complete colour-bar policy. Some of the unions of workers engaged in secondary industries, such as textiles, foods, and chemicals, oppose any form of colour bar or racial disunity. Particularly encouraging is the fact that some Afrikaner women are the most outspoken champions of this policy. In the centre is a group of the largest unions, including Sachs's Garment Workers' Union, whose attitude is well set forth in the following passage: "This group of trade unions recognizes the need to organize and uplift the non-European workers, and pursues a policy of 'parallel organization' because of the racialism prevailing amongst its own European members. These unions have no colour bar in their constitution, and where, as is usually the case in the Cape, there is no opposition from their membership, the non-European workers are freely admitted to membership and attend the same branch meetings as Europeans. In the Transvaal, however, where racial feeling among European workers is much stronger, Europeans, coloured, and Africans are organized into separate branches within the same union."

In brief, the policies of South African trade unions are not unlike those of the American Federation of Labour fifty years ago. Will South African trade unions discard their colour bar rapidly enough to prevent an explosion which seems in the making? The chances have not been improved by the role of Big Brother that the Union has assumed, a role that is uncomfortably similar to that of Big Brother in George Orwell's "Nineteen Eighty-Four." These six books help to point up the similarity and to warn us that a policy of drift is replete with danger. It is too early to determine whether the combined non-violent resistance movement of Africans and Asians will be more effective than trade unions in stopping the further expansion of what Davidson aptly terms 'furor Malaniens."

'Mutiny On The Bounty'

AUTHOR'S REPLY TO BRITISH CRITICS

BY REGINALD ORCUTT
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

FROM THEIR HOME by the blue lagoon at Arue, in Tahiti, Mrs. James Norman Hall has sent me a copy of her husband's autobiography, "My Island Home."

Her gift comes as 'envoi' to a human relationship of more than a quarter of a century, that gladdened my own wide marches in the consonance of mutual quests and it bequeaths a unique legacy of hope and courage and sincerity to all Jim's choir of friends across the latitudes and longitudes of his sixty-four years of high adventure — from the dawn patrols into his "azure lists" of combat when he was with the Lefayette Escadrille, to the outposts of Iceland and the South Seas.

Our friendship, long-term and mutual, was a singularly offshore adventure in time and space. I first set foot on Akureyri seven years before Jim, co-author with Charles Nordhoff of the bounty novels, wintered on that bleak and magnificent north coast of Iceland: and when I next returned there, Jim was back in Tahiti, bag and baggage. But a good opinion of him was very much in evidence in those purple valleys under the rime-ringed sun of the Arctic Circle; and in Reykjavik, Jon Laxdal, lyricist and composer, asked me if I knew him. "He appreciates our country," said Laxdal. "We understand him too."

That was 1924. From Reykjavik, I wrote to Papeete, to relay to this sympathetic stranger the well-wishes of his Icelandic acquaintances, bracketing with them greetings from one of his 'vieux combattants' of the Lafayette Escadrille, and another friend, who had charged me with this mission. Then I proceeded on my travels throughout Europe. Six months later (no air mail then) there came back so warm and genial an echo from his blue lagoon at Arue, that I felt deeply rewarded for my enterprise in high latitudes.

World Over

Thus began a correspondence, that for a quarter of a century has brightened the ambit of my wanderings, from Greenland to Tasmania. It was always a guarantee of good cheer to pick up a packet of forwarded mail, in Buenos Aires, or Bucharest, or Calcutta, and find a letter from Jim in the mixed bag of commercial intelligence and directives, and messages from friends on some horizon. Sometimes it would just be a note scribbled cryptically on a 'menu du dejeuner' of the Bougainville Club, such as: "Thanks: Proverbs XXV: 25. JNH," which I would thereupon decode and declassify as: "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country."

The unique quality of Jim's letters has been their extraordinary sense of timelessness. For the most part, they were apropos of nothing—and thus of everything — in the days' march. They were expressions of ideas, of moods, of horizons of thought; and like the sea that he loved so well (and which, like the head of Charles I usually crept into the manuscript) comprised all seasons and climes at once. There was no talk of politics nor of current personalities.

In 1933 when James Norman Hall and Charles Bernard Nordhoff, Jim's close it friends from the days of the Lafayette Escadrille, and his 'alter ego' in Tahiti, produced their classic 'Mutiny on the Bounty,' I was thrilled to receive an autographed copy from Jim. This caught up with me in the Hotel de l'Europe in Amsterdam.—A critical Londoner, turning his gaze from the foggy canal to the jacket of the book I was unwrapping, exclaimed, "How typically American —**Mutiny on the Bounty! The Bounty** was a ship-of-the-line and one sails or one mutinies in a ship not **on it!"**

Such expert literary criticism, based on the preview of a still unopened book, being new to my experience, I promptly relayed it to Jim, with my thanks. Then in a round-trip to Maastricht the next day I went on to devour his glorious tale. A few months later, in Moscow, I received the reaction from Tahiti:

".....I always think of you as a man with one foot perpetually in the air, as you step off or on a train, steamship, aeroplane, dog-sled, motor-car —whatever has the power of movement in it; and whenever I have been tempted to send these notes to you, there immediately comes to mind a picture of my letter being forwarded from London to Russia to Vienna to Switzerland to the Cape of Good Hope to the Cape of No-Hope-of-Finding-You. You are the foot-loosenest man I know.

'In' Or 'On'

"I was delighted to learn that you enjoyed 'Mutiny on the Bounty'. The yarn was fun to write. All we had to do was to set down some facts of history, with a slight garnishment of waving palms and blue lagoons, and then sit down and let the royalties come in. I can't understand why writers long before our time have not realized that the 'Bounty' carried treasure in her to be enjoyed by anyone, at the expense of the slight trouble of salvage. As for those purists, our British cousins, please tell them that, in

(Continued on page 22, Col. 3)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers

King Santanu of Hastinapur, intoxicated by the lovely goddess Ganga, asked her to marry him. Enchanted with her beauty, he said, "You must certainly become my wife, whoever you may be. I offer you my kingdom, my wealth, my very life in return for your love."

Ganga consented to do so but on condition that the King or anyone else should never ask her who she was or where she came from. "Besides, you may not interfere with whatever I do whether good or bad. Do not say anything that hurts me. Otherwise I shall go away immediately. Do you agree?" she asked.

Santanu consented immediately.

True to his word and further moved by her modesty, grace and love, he asked her no questions, and they lived contentedly without any doubts assailing them. Seven children were born to them. She cast each new born-infant into the Ganges and returned to the King, her face wreathed in smiles.

Though full of anguish and horror, Santanu kept his promise till the eigth child was born. No longer able to restrain his anger, he told her not to carry out the unnatural murder of their innocent child.

"Santanu, great King, you forget your promise. Now I shall go. But you listen to my story. I, goddess Ganga, am compelled to enact this hateful part due to Vasishta's curse. The eight Vasus doomed to earth for stealing the latter's cow were born into the world of men, and I became their mother. Now I shall not kill this last child but bring him up and then return him to you." So saying she disappeared with the baby.

Long afterwards, Santanu walking around the banks of the Ganges, saw a boy perfect in beauty and form, amusing himself by performing miraculous feats. Across the flooded Ganges he cast a dam of arrows and played with the mighty river as though she were his mother. Amazed, the King looked on, till Ganga revealed herself and introduced the boy as Santanu's own son.

"This is Devavrata, our eighth child. He has equalled Parasurama in the prowess of arms, has learnt the Vedas and the Vedanta from Vasishta, and the arts and science from Sukra. Take your child back to your kingdom. He is an archer as well as a master in state-craft." Once again, Ganga giving Santanu the child, disappeared.

At the capital, Devavrata was crowned as the Yuvaraja—heir-apparent—with great joy. Years went by. King Santanu, this time going along the Yamuna, was charmed by a maiden fragrant with divine perfume. The forest air filled with her sweet scent, and Santanu overpowered by her sweetness proposed to marry her.

"I am a fisherman's daughter. Before you marry me, you must obtain his permission," replied the girl in a melodious voice.

The father, before agreeing to the marriage, asked Santanu to promise that the child born of his daughter should be King after Santanu. But how could he set aside Devavrata?

The Disappointment

Silently he bore his disappointment. Devavrata, seeing his father pinning asked to know the reason for his unhappiness.

"Devavrata, you are my only son and so pre-occupied with state ambitions. The incessant wars make life so uncertain. If any harm should befall you, our family will be extinct. Though you are by yourself as good as a hundred sons, the Vedas say that in a transitory world having just one son is like having no son at all. Above all, I want our family to continue and perhaps that is the reason of my sorrow." Thus, ashamed to tell the real truth, Santanu explained away his desire.

But Devavrata probed further to discover the truth and went to the fisherman on the Yamuna with his father's charioteer.

The fisherman, respectfully but firmly insisted that his daughter Satyavati was fit enough to be the King's wife, and so her son should eventually become the heir. Thereupon, Devavrata renounced his right as their heir-apparent and took an immediate vow that "the son of this maiden should be King."

"No one else born of royal blood has done that till now. You can yourself lead my daughter to your father for you are a true hero. But be patient a while. You will undoubtedly keep your word, but your sons who will surely be mighty heroes, will they also renounce their birth-right? Surely they will fight hard to win back their Kingdom!" said the fisherman.

Devavrata determined to fulfil his father King Santanu's desire, rose to make his supreme renunciation. He took the vow declaring, "I shall never marry, and I dedicate myself to a life of unbroken chastity." Thereupon the very gods showered flowers and the air was rent with the words "Bhisma," "Bhisma," "Bhisma."

Devavrata was known as "Bhisma," for that describes one who undertakes a terrible vow and fulfils it. Bhisma took Satyavati to his father. Vichitravirya, born to Satyavati and Santanu, ascended the throne in course of time. Vichitravirya had two sons. Dhritarashtra and Pandu, and they, their famous progeny, the Kauravas—a hundred in number—and the five Pandavas respectively.

Bhisma honoured by all as the head, lived for long, till the end of the famous battle of Kurukshetra.

—Shrimati Bhadra Desai in "The Home And The World."

Precept And Practice

Men speak of love and live in hate,
Men talk of faith and trust to fate;
Oh, that men would do things they preach,
Oh, that men may live the way they teach.

Sounds Okay!

A recent advertisement states: "It took 12,000 workers to put that bottle of milk at your door."

Yes, it sounded as if it did.

Unexpected

"Can I take the day off, Sir?" said the office boy.

"Yes, take it off the calendar," growled the boss.

AT A WAYSIDE STATION

Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari workers taking tea at a wayside railway station during their recent tour of Northern India.

Brain Brighteners

Why is a wet umbrella like a fat?

Answer: Because it is dripping.

I'm careless, and I'm made to light;
Behead me, and I'm swallowed whole;
Behead again, and Im not all right—
A bed, maybe, must be my goal;
What am I?

Answer: Spill; Pill; Ill.

If a Negro waiter was carrying a turkey on a dish and let it fall, what four great national calamities would occur?

Answer: The downfall of Turkey, the breaking up of China, the overthrow of Greece, and the humiliation of Africa.

If in a famous country's name
Of letters nine, you cross out two,
Another country's name is left:
That may seem strange; but it is true.

Answer: Australia, Austria.

What cat will you find in the library?

Answer: Catalogue.

I show the way about the world;
Without me men could hardly travel;
Reverse me, and a girl's name find;
Can you this mystery unravel?

Answer: Map, Pam.

Balkan-ji-Bari

The following Candidates have passed the Examination in Child Welfare Workers' Training Course, 1952, conducted by the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh:—

Shri Achyut Oza, Kumari Bhagirthi Kashyap, Shrimati Daisy Ezekiel, Kumari Gulab Jayakar, Kumari Jaloo Bamji, Shri Kr... shinath Pandit, Kumari Kumu... Sheth, Kumari Nalinie Arolka... Shrimati Sushila Apte, Shri... Chandravadan Painter.

Results of the following have been reserved:—

Shri Chatapuram Ramaswami.
Shri Gopalkrishna Ullal.

For joining Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

When the motor failed at Delhi and the camels were passing by, the Balkan-ji-Bari workers rode the camels for site-seeing.

A HAPPY GATHERING

Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari workers with Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

LATEX RUBBER PAPER

According to the "Financial Times," the du Pont Company of America have developed a new way of adding rubber latex to paper.

In earlier processes finished paper was coated with synthetic rubber but after three years of research a method has been found of adding latex to the pulp just before it is made into paper. This will provide superior physical properties in the paper, chemical resistance, and particularly a high strength when wet.

The most obvious application will be for protective wrapping but such things as light-weight 'summer rugs' and groundsheets have also been suggested which could be washed without losing their shape.

ONE OF THE "R's"

When you read this you do not look at one letter or word at a time; you take in nine or ten letters at once. To prove this jumping forward of your eyes, place a piece of paper over the print and move it forward while reading. Notice how it slows your speed.

Another point about reading is that we do not study the letters, but merely look for parts we can recognise, then assume what they are. The parts of the letters we concentrate on are the top halves. This can be simply demonstrated. Put the piece of paper over the top half of a line of print and try to read it. Then cover up the bottom half of another line of print, and notice how much easier it is to follow.

No wonder we make mistakes in reading!

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

For dance, drama and music—Academy starts working—President's words of wisdom—Timely warning against dangers—Faulty approach to Indian music—Afghan honour for Indian music—Children and entertainment films—Baroda University's exhibition.

nauguration, by Presi- Rajendraprasad of the Natak Akadami at New January 28 should be ed as a historic event.

cademy marks a we- ove towards the state ge which arts can claim new social order. It is , as implied by the inister for Education, peech to initiate renais- which should be exten- deep. The working of demy should lead to tation and revitalisa- dance, drama and

rt And Democracy

lace of arts needed to be defined in the social hich was ushered in by acy. Touching this Maulana Abul Kalam ghty said "in a democra- me the arts can derive stenance only from the . Since the interests of e and society are iden- aulana Azad logically that the state must ke maintenance and ment of arts as one of responsibilities. Mau- ad has put forward an democracy in relation which will have to be

cademy is the method by the Government for encouragement to dance, and music. Since it is financed mainly by the ment — from peoples this institution must rts of the right type ac- to the people and extend ge to the people's artistes. cademy should be a truly l and all embracing orga- and above all it should in high standards in con- with the dignity which lly attached to its title.

minating Address

inating and inspiring was ugural address of the Presi- In it he uttered "Words dom", which those in of the Academy ought to onstantly in mind. Ac- to the President's con- the Academy should be a e and authoritative body cademy should rise to the visualised by him. On the side, the President has out certain dangers the Academy should steer of in its various undertak- plied in its aims.

the Academy is to be ed by the Government of the apprehension which would entertain is that it follow the way of Govern- nstitutions. But the Presi- struck a strong note of against bureaucratic in- or red-tapism dominat- organisation. It will be non-official element to aggressiveness on the part officialdom, but at the time the ministerial vigi- will have to be exercised der to leave the Academy ered by the bureaucratic ice.

rning Against Dangers

phasising the basic unity in ity of schools and strains the ent cautioned the Academy t any attempt to destroy the ality of any school. In the t of things the Academy ave to counteract certain ices and the unhealthy spi- sectarianism which have in the world of art. The ities like Dhruvapad in and Kathak in dance have own woeful tales to tell. ould be the duty of the Aca- to release such minorities from the overbearing inhibitory influences, so that different schools might grow and flourish while retaking their individuality.

The tendency to standardisation is one of the inevitable effects of the machine age. Art will have to be scrupulously kept away from it. The President said in no uncertain terms that art would be destroyed if any kind of regimentation which is only another name for standardisation is imposed upon it. While eschewing the pernicious tendency to regimentation, the Academy will have to make sure that every art maintains its high standards and follows the fundamentals and principles of its technique in the process of development.

Multiplication or mass production is a logical corollary of the machine age. It is intended to make every product available to a large number of the people. Art is bound to deteriorate if it is subjected indiscriminately to the process of multiplication which is carried on by the recording and distributing agencies. The sophisticated film music and cabaret type dance are the ugly instances of mechanical multiplication and distribution. Since multiplication cannot be avoided, it should be confined, as pointed out by the President, only to the real and genuine and not to the tawdry or cheap forms.

Delicate Nature Of Art

"Art in its ultimate analysis is individual creation." This far-reaching observation made by the President should serve as guidance to the Academy. Having rightly appraised art as an individual achievement, the President urged that it should be kept at a very high level, so that multiplication might enhance the value of art and make it useful to the people at large. His is the view-point, and it is quite correct, that multiplication should not lead to vulgarisation of art.

There was much weight in the observations made by the President Rajendraprasad about the delicate nature of art. Even if the Academy fails to convey arts like music, dance and drama of high order to the mass of the people, the mechanised agencies will continue to record and distribute arts irrespective of standards to the people. The result can be seen in the effect of sophisticated cine-culture on the younger generation, as the people instinctively assimilate something of the artistic influences which are brought to bear upon them. Here lies the danger of multiplication if it is allowed to proceed indiscriminately.

The Academy might go the wrong way if it adopts the attitude of laissez faire by taking things as they stand at present. Since preservation will be one of the principal functions of the Academy, its scope will as a routine, be extended to sophisticated and spurious forms if discrimination is not exercised between the right and wrong types. In fact, the Academy will have to do a lot of field work. It will have to weed out something from the field in order to do justice to genuine arts. As a national institution, it should uphold the correct and high standards of music, dance and drama.

Not A Fault

Speaking at a meeting during the Goans-in-India Exhibition week in Bombay, Mr. Herbert Marshall observed that Indian music was essentially religious. This is an old story repeated time and again in reference to any Indian art. Music can be religious or otherwise in its content but not form. The same is the case with Indian music. Notes, tunes, tala and rhythm can take any colour in the wording of the song, but such elements which make music themselves remain unaffected when pressed in the service of any agency.

Mr. Marshall referred to the basic difference between Western and Indian music, and then he observed that the difference could also be reconciled if the world is reconciled and united. The only way to reconciliation is that the West should try to understand the fundamentals, peculiar nature and complex technique of Indian music and then it will find out that the lack of Western harmony in the Indian system is not a fault. The breadth and depth of Indian music, remarked Maulana Azad in his speech at the inauguration of the Academy is perhaps unrivalled as is its integration of the vocal and instrumental music. Westerners should arrive at the same conclusion when they will care to study the Indian system dispassionately leaving aside harmony as the criterion.

Well Deserved Honour

The presentation by Afghanistan, of a gold medal for 'musique' to Pandit Omkarnathji Thakur should be acclaimed as just appreciation of the eminence attained by him in music. Pandit Omkarnathji, is the first Indian to receive Afghanistan's highest award for art. India should be proud of the distinction conferred upon him by the king of Afghanistan and should also do the honour to Panditji to which he is entitled.

Pandit Omkarnathji is held in high esteem all over the country and has already won international recognition. His recent visit to Afghanistan proved to be successful as a cultural mission, as it led to introduction of Indian classical music to the country in which it readily found appreciation. Exponents of the eminence of Pandit Omkarnathji should be considered competent to negotiate cultural contacts which India is anxious to establish with foreign countries. Such are the artistes who deserve accreditation as cultural ambassadors.

Children And Films

A Children's Film Fair was organised in New Delhi by the Cultural Film Society. While inaugurating this fair, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, complained about the great dearth of entertainment found in films suitable for children. Such special films, he said, were essential for proper development of children. The question is how to get such films in the quantity needed in a vast country like India, and then will children be satisfied with them?

Children have developed a craze for entertainment films intended for adults and for listening to film music: and they have been insidiously imbibing "the cine culture' as they are virtually living in the environments of the film. It will be enough if children are protected against exposure to the pernicious influence of adult films; and this is the task which cannot be accomplished easily. The solution lies in formulating higher standards of film production, so that films might prove to be least harmful to children. Since censorship has failed to achieve this objective, the Government ought to think of making a positive approach to the question of Indian films

Art In University

On February 12, an exhibition of the works of students of the Faculty of Fine Arts, the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, will be opened at the Jehangir Art Gallery. The exhibition will have on view paintings, sculpture, commercial art, lithographs, woodcuts, photographs and pottery. It will be different from other exhibitions in the sense that it will be organised by a university and not any art society or group of artists. Baroda's is the first university in the country to have a fully fledged faculty of Fine arts and to have raised art to the height of a degree course.

Baroda is celebrated for its tradition of art and music. The "Kalabhavan" was its popular centre of training in art. Now the university has built up, in its place, a college of Fine Arts which has made noteworthy progress within the last three years time and imparts training in various branches of art. Since the standard of the minimum educational qualifications for admission to academic studies has to be followed by the college, students emerging from the college will be artists with a better educational and cultural background, and such qualified artists will make more competent teachers and professors of art—apart from making their contribution to the revival of Indian art.

The M. S. University has, likewise, built up, a college of Music, Dance and Drama and has, thereby, given degree status to these arts. This College has also maintained high standards of training. Besides the College, the well known Sangeet Maha Vidyalaya of Baroda which has a glorious tradition behind it, is now a diploma institution of the university and has continued to attract students in an increasing number. In the matter of art and music education, the M. S. University of Baroda has asserted itself as a progressive institution. It has given a lead to the universities to which art has been a pet aversion.

CRAB-CATCHERS

Pleasing exhibit at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.
BY V. S. GURJAR

Dangs Forge Ahead

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes who have statutory duties under the Constitution will help in adopting a similar liberal policy of letting all the forest income of an area being allowed to be fully utilised for the large and growing tribal population in other parts of the country.

However, one warning needs to be given regarding the language and the culture of the area. Under section 29 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Adivasi has a right to conserve his own culture. Forcing of a single language on a polyglot population is an unwise and unnecessary step much against the constitution and the cultural requirements of any group of people. Language is not a measure of the culture of a nation and the polyglot method of a nation like the Swiss is something to be seriously followed in the administration of our aboriginal population.

Tribal dialects should be left to develop by themselves and monolinguistic districts or provinces should be discouraged in Dangs or in any tribal or non-tribal area.

The penalty for the breach of this fundamental right is fraught with great dangers and irreparable harm.—"Vanyajati."

The Arts In Australia

Critics Of Aboriginal Painters

BY LOAN LEYSER
CANBERRA (By Air Mail).

OPINION was, as usual, sharply divided on the merits of the Hermannsburg school of aboriginal painters, who held an exhibition in Melbourne recently.

Generously and sympathetically interested in the art movement that began so surprisingly in Central Australia 17 years ago, the public flocked to the exhibition and bought. To them, Albert Namatjira, first and most famous member of the group, is Australia's No. 1 personality. His dignified character; the spectacular sales of his paintings; his first visit to Darwin and the sea in 1950; his truck, with Albert Namatjira—Artist—Hermannsburg—painted on the door; his family life; the granting to him of a cattle-grazing licence; and the fact that a forger is putting Albert's name to unauthentic paintings—all this is news.

Albert Namatjira was the first, and there are now some 12 members of the Arunta tribe painting. They include two women, and in general popularity this art group exceeds any other in Australia. In any exhibition of theirs, a rash of the red seals denoting a sale breaks out very early, and the paintings are frequently sold out in a couple of days.

The movement began seventeen years ago when, Rex Battarbee, a lean, rangy Australian artist travelling in Central Australia—a terrain most stimulating for artists because of its improbable and exciting colour—met Albert, who was then a camel-boy. Later, at Albert's initiative, Battarbee taught him to paint, and that was the beginning of what Mr. Battarbee claims "is the greatest art movement here."

But art critics have not been convinced. While acknowledging the aboriginal painters' skill and technical proficiency, some deplore that they should be taught in the European manner, and say that we should instill in them a love and respect of the art of their forefathers, and encourage them in their natural expression. On the other hand, Professor A. P. Elkin, Professor of Anthropolgy at Sydney University, claims that an art critic who says such things is using meaningless words. "Is the aboriginal artist to take up the concentric circles and wavy lines of his forefathers?" he asks. "Edwin Pareroultja, among others, is showing us that in art the aborigines can be our equal, and are making a valuable contribution to Australian culture."

ARTISTIC, BUT NOT ART

Berenice Battarbee, charming and idealistic wife of the Arunta artists' chief mentor, agrees with Professor Elkin. "The people who criticise are not in a position to criticise", she says, "because none of them have been in the country, nor do they know sufficient about tribal lore to give an opinion. The point of view that most of the critics take up is that the Aruntas should be painting on bark.

As for th crock paintings and the designs that one sees on bark, that is purely symbolism. It is a religion— a way of expressing their thoughts and of conveying their mythology. It may be artistic but it is not art."

But in spite of this difference of opinion as to the method which should be adopted by the painting Aruntas, strong points in their favour have been made by the dissenting critics. Of Otto Pareroultja, who is thought to be one of the best, and also the most aboriginal in his conception of painting, it has been said that he has extraordinary talent, far stronger than the technically more dexterous Namatjira; that his colours have an enchanting brilliance, and an occasional and enviable sonority: that he is an original artist with an inherent appreciation of composition, coupled with ability to control and arrange vivid and harmonious colour schemes. His technique and approach are said to be a curious union of direct observation and mystical association of aspects of the landscape with the folklore of his people.

The Aruntas' sense of decoration generally is strikingly apparent, and sometimes their line is reminiscent of the Japanese. For colour they use singing yellows, and purples shading from pale to very deep. Their reds are rich and rusty, in startling contrast to the dazzling white of their ghost gums, and the grey greens of their deserts blooming after rain.

Some critics feel that either

ALBERT NAMATJIRA

these painters should be taken seriously, and the best talents developed in the cities, or the phenomenon should no longer be remarked upon. The fact that the aboriginal has proved himself capable of painting technically well is of ethnological interest, they say, but is of no importance to art. Another point of view is that too much European influence would damage the aborigines' fresh and primitive approach. The problem is furnished with as many spines as the percupine, and it is to be hoped there are those who can solve it. Meanwhile the Aruntas happily continue to paint; the public, with unflagging eagerness, to buy; and the critics, sounding various notes, to comment.

INDIAN IMPRESSIONS

After a successful four months' tour of India, the Bodenwieser Ballet, exponents of the modern expressive dance, returned to Australia in October.

The Bodenwieser was the first Australian ballet to tour India, although we have had some Indian dancers here who were received with great interest.

India gave the Australian ballet a generous reception, and on their departure invited them to a return season next year. Madame Bodenwieser plans to make this second visit after a tour of Japan in the spring of 1953.

One of the most pleasant things about the Bodenwieser tour was the delighted response of the young Australians themselves to India, Indians, and the Indian dance. They visited temples and art galleries; they talked with artists, studied national costumes and design, and read widely on Indian culture generally. In Calcutta they took dancing lessons from a well known Indian dancer, Pinako. He saw some of their recitals and showed interest in their expressiveness and dramatic content. Generally speaking, the Australians found that the Europeans in India preferred a classical style of dancing, whereas the Indians greatly appreciated the Bodenwieser expressive technique finding it more closely allied to their own ideas of the dance than the classical forms of ballet. In contrast to the classical ballet, the Bodenwieser group does not use a large number of dancers, for its technique is more individual and concentrates on only a few figures.

MANY NEW IDEAS

The Australians came back with many new ideas after watching Indian dances. They are not, however, naive enough to believe that such dances can be copied, translated literally into another medium.

Mr. Walter Hayun, an American living in Sydney, is sponsoring a series of four plays based on aboriginal myths, which will be broadcast in America. The first tape recordings of the series were made recently in the Australian Broadcasting Commission's studios at Darlinghurst (New South Wales). These will be sent to the United States for processing into long-playing records.

In the recordings of the four stories, the dialogue starts with the Sundowner talking to the children as if they were sitting round a campfire. The young Sydney composer, Stanley Whitehouse, wrote the music, and Ernest Llewellyn, Concert-master of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, led the group of eight musicians who played during the recordings.

The scripts were written by Ken Neville, studio attendant and author. Looking after the orchestra is Mr. Neville's main task, and he does most of his writing while the orchestra is rehearsing.

In 1939, his first short-story, a mystery called DEATH TAKES THREE, was published by a Sydney weekly newspaper, and, encouraged by this success, he began the hard road of the freelance writer. He established himself as a first-class children's author with DALTON THE DOLPHIN, published in 1943. This, to date, has sold 20,000 copies—a large sale for any Australian book. DALTON is a charming fantasy of two small children adrift in a rowing boat. Neville's seven-year-old daughter is first audience for his stories.

Ken Neville is a student of aboriginal folklore, and of Australian animals, and in each of the four stories he describes the animals in the story, and their habits. Titles are: THE EMU AND THE KANGAROO, THE TALE OF THE WOMBAT, WHY THE KOOLKABURRA LAUGHS, and THE FOOLISH KOALA.

The recordings are part of a reciprocal exchange agreement between the Youth Education Departments of the A.B.C. and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Under the general heading of "Let's Exchange", the A.B.C. will send its recorded stories of birds and animals to Canada. In return, the C.B.C. will send to Australia stories of the bear, the beaver and the moose, and features of logging camps, the Great Lakes, and northern trappers. The A.B.C. exchanges recorded features for schoolchildren with Ceylon, Britain, New Zealand and South Africa, as well as with Canada.

NO DETROITS & SHEFFIELD FOR MANY YEARS

Red China's First Five-Year Pl

BY FRANK ROBERTSON
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Bos

HONG KONG

PREMIER Chou En-lai has announced that Comm China's first five-year construction plan will in 1953.

And it is clear from what little is known so far that the new Communist China plan will be patterned strictly after the industrial programmes of their political and economic mentors in the Soviet Union.

The long-awaited announcement that Communist China in the march toward its distant goal of industrialization will follow the Soviet pattern was made briefly by the Peking Premier during a speech to the standing committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking Dec. 24.

In this speech Mr. Chou also proposed on behalf of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party that an all-China People's Congress be convened during 1953.

This is to be the supreme organ of state power as laid down in the party's common programme drawn up in 1949. It will be elected by local people's congresses, which also are to be convened next year, according to Mr. Chou's proposal.

BETTER OUTLOOK

In his address, Mr. Chou explained that this congress or parliament could not be elected sooner because of unsettled conditions in China following the Communists' rise to power.

The transition stage has passed now, according to the Peking Premier. In announcing that Communist China's first five-year plan will go into operation in 1953, he stated, "Our country's economic and financial situation has changed radically for the better earlier than was expected."

Mr. Chou attributed this rapid progress in part to the Korean war—a matter of some contention.

"This struggle has not only not interrupted our work of rehabilitation and reform, but on the contrary has become a mighty patriotic force for mobilizing and inspiring the people and has thus ensured accelerated successful completion of our economic rehabilita

However, industrializa China still will be a long time in making; certainly will be no Detroits or Sh there for many years.

The magnitude of the tas was stressed several month by the man who should stand this best—Kao Kang heads the 17-man State P Commission.

In a speech Oct. 1, Mr. K also is boss of Manchuria that although the Communi overcome innumerable diffi during the reconstruction the task ahead "is 100 times ficult," for in building tow dustrialization, Communist is starting with a tremen shortage of trained personn lack or shortage of certain raw materials, and an extre short supply of tools needed.

STIFF TASK

Yet in facing up to this dable task, Communist Chi determined to tackle it the way. In the speech already ed, Mr. Kao disclosed that of building light industry base for eventual construct heavy industry—the "cap method"—Communist China concentrate first on heavy try

He said this approach, speedier in producing result far more difficult. He point however, that it had been correct in socialist countri announced that Communist will "follow the path of R

Vast quantities of Soviet will be needed for even the phases of the Chinese progr and this undoubtedly is be cussed at the Moscow talks were opened by Mr. Chou o 17 and are still continuing

In all recent pronounce on the subject of industri struction, Chinese Commun ders have stressed that the of national defense will h priority.

'MUTINY ON THE BOUNT

(Continued from Page 19 Col. 5)

some future edition of the story, if there chances to be one, we will alter the title to 'Mutiny in and on the Bounty;' for part of it took place oelow, but most of it on deck. Even as it stands, the title is preferable, I think, to Sir John Barrows' factual account, written in the 1830's, which he titled 'Mutiny of the Bounty,' as though the ship itself had seized itself from Captain Bligh...."

Charles Nordhoff scored his own brilliant literary successes in teamwork with Jim, a collaboration as celebrated for its harmony as was that of Gilbert and Sullivan for their personal dissonance. In many ways they were each other's 'besseres ich.' Each liked living in Tahiti for his own objectives; similar yet not identical.

Soon after World War II, I set forth again on another business circumnavigation, first leg of which was from New York to Sydney, via Panama. As we drowsed along at thirteen knots, midway between the Ecuadorian Galapagos and New Zealand, in the brilliant cobalt wilderness of the South Pacific, we glimpsed of a sudden just a fleck of a landfall, enmeshed in a frieze of rosy-gold clouds, hemming the beginnings of a February sundown in the northwest. The mate raised his binoculars "That's Pitcairn," he said I rushed to the wireless room; and in a few minutes, over the ship's radio-telephone, I had the thrill of an "over-to-you" conversation with Warren Christian, great-great-great-great-grandson of Fletcher Christian of the 'Bounty.' His voice, clear and strong, to my fascinated imagination sounded in accent, inflection, and phrasing, like a modern sound-track out of the Georgian days of the buccaneers.

"We don't get much post here these days," said Mr. Christian. "Send greetings from all of us to Captain Hall: he's on Tahiti now." Which I did, from Auckland.

MEETING WITH JIM

My meeting with Jim, after years of correspondence, was not (as we had planned it) tramping the basalt black sands of some Greenland shore, or the coral strand of his own Tahiti, but on still another exotic island that we both, from time to time, frequented: Manhattan. And dinner was not (as we had pictured it) to the nautical screaming of seabirds, but to the silvery chatter of canaries in the Commodore dining-room; and his grand conversation overflowed the evening hours, and carried on next noon with a leisurely Sunday lunch at the Harvard Club. Jim looked even taller than his six feet; thin almost to gauntness, with a lean and weatherbeaten face, mobile, smiling, honest in its open friendliness and outgoing gestures. No hermit, James Norman Hall! Good company: very good. But an eclectic personality, with character and intelligence to seek out the truly significant after his own fashion, and to eliminate wholesale and vigorously the vast welter of material and intellectual horsefeathers that bog down so many. I remember his remark-

ing that day, "Reg, my ... tive sense is acutely ... The only thing I want ... is Less." Of excess bagga... had none.

My promised visit to ... Arue, for reasons beyond ... control, never came true. ... day, here in Newport, as ... of him, and reread his ... across the years, and ... books in my library, I feel ... enriched by the legacy of ... friendship; and a lift, for ... in his intrepid commonsense ... values, on which I leaned ... in lands of other moods ... taught plannings.

TWO MAJOR THE...

Throughout the writings ... James Norman Hall, and ... the generously productive ... of them, run two major ... an appreciation of colour ... sound and mood of nature, ... four dimensions—to include ... depth-in-time; and of a ... that stems from quiet and ... tude.

Solitude. The responsibility ... opportunity of the indiv... Perhaps nothing was more ... cal of him than what he wro... his book 'From Under a Th... Roof.' He spoke of the struggle ... ward the good life, in which ... ardently believed. "But" he ... tinued, "there are so many ... of good life that I am ... to see them merged into any ... variety. There should be as ... as there are individuals to ... in and strive toward them. ... striving should not be ... by states or classes, all under the ... same banner. It should ... by countless armies of ...

GOMATESWARA FESTIVAL

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

one of the wealthiest communities in India "Jainism is a purified form of Hinduism and claims to be at least as old as Buddhism which it has long survived in India. Its spiritual aim is the conquest of all bodily desires and emancipation of the soul by contemplation. The Jain ritual is austere and consists in the worship of the 24 Thirthankars or preceptors whose images are seated in the temples like conventional Buddhas. The Jains eat no meat and one of their cardinal principles is respect for life in every form.

●

"It is remarkable that scrupulous care for life should have dominated their thought at a stage of civilization when mankind had hardly emerged from barbarism. This principle leads to some quaint conceptions among the Jains, for instance that water must be boiled in order that no live microbes may be eaten while at the same time they have to obtain indulgence from the sin of destroying the microbes by offering food and water to the Sadhus and priests. No food must be cooked between sunset and sunrise for fear that in the dark an insect might be decpatched with the meal."

●

The son of Purudeva or Adinath, King of Pandanapura, Gomateswara was engaged in a bitter war against his step-brother, Bharata, for the empire. The war ended in the defeat of Bharata, but Gomateswara, with his characteristic grace and magnanimity, gave up his title for the throne and renouncing the world, began to do penance. Because Gomateswara attained such eminence by his victory over Karma, Bharata, with a view to perpetuate the memory of his generous brother, erected at Pandanapura an image in his form, 525 bow lengths in height. Soon the region around the image became infested with innumerable **Kukkuta Sarpas** and hence the statue came to be known as Kukkuteswara. The statue then became invisible to all except the initiated.

●

Chamundaraya, the Minister of a Ganga king and a well-known patron of Jainism, having heard of the statue, set out with a view to have a darshan of the image, accompanied by his mother who vowed at the beginning of the journey that 'not a drop of water would pass into her body until she had seen it.' Unmindful of the toil and the perilous journey both mother and son wandered from place to place, but could not come in sight of the statue. At last they came to the Sravanabelgola Village, where while sleeping, Chamundaraya had a dream in which he was told that the image was invisible to all but celestial beings and was effectively guarded from any scrutiny by demons and **Kukkuta Sarpas** (half cocks and half serpents) and if Chamundaraya, having purified himself, would shoot a gold arrow from a spot on the lower hill to the summit of Vindhyagiri, the god would reveal himself to him and his mother. He did as directed in the dream and the moment the arrow hit the boulder, the head of the image revealed itself. When the officiating priest placed a diamond chisel on the boulder and struck it with a jewelled hammer, the layers of the stone fell off and the full image became visible.

●

Vincent Smith once said it was the largest standing statue of Asia.

It is said that when the late Duke of Wellington commanded a division of army at the siege of Seringapatam he was astonished at the amount of labour such a work must have entailed and was puzzled to know whether the statute was a part of the Vindhyagiri Hill or had been removed to the spot where it stands majestically. This statute, about which a great authority says nothing grander, more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt and even there no known statue surpasses it in height: is wonderful in execution highly expressive in quality and remains unsurpassed in its dimensional extravagance. The image is nude and stands erect facing north. This is carved on a fine-grained, light-grey granite and besides being unaffected by wind or rain, it looks bright and clear as if fresh from the chisel of the artist.

There are in South India three gigantic statues of this type, but the largest of them is the Gomateswara statue.

A distinguished historian gives a pen-picture of the statue thus: "The face has a serene expression, the hair is curled in short, spiral ringlets all over the head, while the eyes are long and large. The nudity of the image indicates absolute renunciation, while its stiff and erect posture suggests perfect self-control. The benign smile on the face shows the inward bliss and sympathy for the suffering world. In spite of its slight anatomical defects the image looks magestic and impressive."

The measurements of the various parts of the Gomateswara statue which are recorded in a recent historical work are as follows:—

Total height	57ft. 0
Total height to the bottom of the ear	50'-0
From the bottom of the head to the crown of the head	6' 6"
Length of the foot	9'-0
Length of the great toe	2'-9"
Half girth of the thigh ..	10'-0
Breadth across the pelvis	13'-0
Breadth across the waist	10'-0
Breadth across the shoulder	26'-0
From the base of the neck to the ear	2'-6"
Length of the forefinger	3'-6"
Length of the mitdle finger	5'-3"
Length of the third finger	4'-7"
Length of the fourth finger	2'-8"

—NPS.

Seventh Level

Rain-scent made a brighter, cleaner
Greener world for our delight.
Star-bells rang, their music gleaming,
Dreaming down across the night.
Neon lights sprang out to redden
Leaden streets and rainbow pool.
Midnight dissipated thunder
Under skies grown dark and cool.
From our window, quick with laughter,
After restless storm and heat,
We looked down, our hearts enfolding,
Holding joy...content, complete.

ELIZABETH PARKER

"Why don't you advertise?" asked the canvasser of a man who ran a small neighbourhood store.

"Because I'm against advertising," the man answered.

"But why?"

"It don't leave a man no time," was the reply. "I advertised once last year and I was so busy I didn't have no time to go fishing the whole summer."

Circuses—Then And Now

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

trappings of silver and their beautiful horses. Then inevitably and unmistakably that most final of all sounds: the squeaking twedle of the calliope that marks the end of the parade. Ah, that we could see it again!

But there is the consolation of the afternoon performance. So home to a speedy luncheon (we called it dinner then) and the dress for the Event. You never remember what it was you had for luncheon on circus days, was all but a chore?

If we had reserved seats we needn't have hurried. But we always did. There was not a moment of the day to go unsavoured. The sound of the barkers and the sight of the crowd surging through the gates was something in itself.

Then the last trickles of audience scurrying like ants out of the sawdust arena to make way for the opening pageant. Another breathless moment. And again the sound of the bands. The spectacle was called by a different name each year, but it was somehow always the same, and always magnificent. Velvet and spangles and plumes and rhinestones glittering in the sunlight; the elegant ladies rocking in their elephant howdahs; the satin-sleek horses stepping delicately as dancers: the creak of gilt chariot wheels, the sway of palanquins: if it wasn't in the best of taste, it was certainly an eyeful.

●

And as the last of the pageant disappeared through the exit the arena was suddenly a mine of activity. There was too much to see. Four rings and three stages. The trapeze artists already climbing to the dizzying altitudes where they would vault like shimmering rockets through the air. The tightwire dancers with their parasols, the bareback riders, the trained seals, the lions jumping through hoops of fire, and the girls who hung suspended by thir teeth at the top of the tent and unfurled great silk wings to come fluttering and rotating down as the cables unwound. And the beautiful and immobile Living Statues with the snowy horses and white doves and rice-powered classic figures.

Among all this enchantment you forgot that you had wanted a pink lemonade. For now the clowns were all over the tent with their (then) screamingly funny antics. And shortly later—for the afternoon is waning—a wild whoop of Indians and a burst of blank cartridges from the cowboys signify that the Wild West show is on. All too soon the finale has come. You stare back regretfully as you are pushed toward the exit. And you wish that you might sometime stay for the night performance, and perhaps go with the circus. It must be a wonderful life.

And, again sometime in the night the enormous trains are loaded with the props and the animals: the play and the players rumble westward over the clicking rails to wherever their next destination will be.

All that remains the next morning is the trampled field with its fading oval of sawdust and a litter of paper cups and candy wrappers.

●

Years later, of course, I did see a night-time performance of the circus. It wasn't quite what I expected. It lacked something.

Yet, the afternoon when I stopped to look at the fading posters, more than the summer sang again. Though there was sleet in the wind, the springtime of boyhood bloomed vividly once more.

CHESS

DHANJISHAW RATNAGAR WINS COVETED TROPHY

DHANJISHAW Ratnagar's victory in the All-Parsi Chess Tournament for the Bapawa Zaveri Trophy was well-deserved. He is a recognised stalwart in Bombay's Chess Circles though he seems to have done badly in the recent important tournaments. He will be a figure to reckon with if he is able to maintain his present form.

He was defeated only by Adi Chhoi a promising young player and had to concede a draw to Minocher Pestonji a skilled opening theorist. A lucky draw against Homi Katki who had a clear end-game win, but failed to pursue the proper line of play, gave Ratnagar the title outright as also the honour of getting his name first on the coveted trophy. Indeed Ratnagar was a happy man when he received the trophy from Mr. Naval Tata at an impressive ceremony last week.

D. P. Ratnagar is a pleasant amiable man in his late forties. Always ready to learn or teach the intricacies of this fascinating game he has a pleasant smile for a newcomer to the Chess Club of India. A great chess enthusiast he has served on different committees in the club as also in the Youth's Own Union under whose auspices this Bapawa Zaveri Chess Trophy Tournament was held.

In a field of fifty-one players Ratnagar came first with 5 points in the final league of the senior division. Four competitors M. P. Pestonji, S. N. Tavaria, H. D. Katki and A. B. Chhoi finished level with 4 points each. The Sonneborn—Berger system was used to decide the second, third and fourth places in the order given above.

In the Junior Division Maneck Wadia and Falli Kanga took the first and second places.

The following game was played in the Oxford County Championship. By his victory L. Cross became the new champion.

ENGLISH OPENING

White:— J. Alexander
Black:— L. Cross.

1. P-QB4, P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 3. P-KKt 3 (*1), P-B4 (*2); 4. B-Kt2, Kt-B3, 5. P-Q3, P-KR3 (*3); 6. P-B4 (*4), P-Q3; 7. Kt-B3 (*5), B-K2; 8. Castles, B-Q2; 9. P-QR3, R-QKt1, 10. R-Kt1, P-QR4, 11. P-R3 (*6), Kt-R4; 12 K-R2, P-KKt4; 13. P-B5 (*7), Kt-B3; 14. P-KKt4, P-R4; 15. K-Kt3, P-K5 (*8); 16. PxP, P-Q4, 17. BPxP, Q-B2 ch. 18. K-B2, PxP, 19. PxKt, BxQBP; 20. KtxP, PxP; 21. KtxRP (*9), Kt-Kt5ch; 22. K-K1 Q-Kt6ch 23. Kt-B2, QxB; 24. KtxKt, QxKt; 25. B-K3, B-R5 ch. 26. B-B2, R-Q1; 27. Kt-Q5 (*10), QxKP; 23 BxB, QxB ch. 29 K-B1 RxKt; 30 Q-Kt3, R-Kt1, 31. P-K4, QxPch. 32. R-K2, R-Kt8ch 33. K-B2, R-Kt7 ch. and WHITE resigned

COMMENTS

(*1) Here 3. Kt-B3 can lead to the English Four knights; a lively line of play. The text move produces a dragon formation with colours reversed. the move in hand by no means being a definite advantage.

(*2) Positionally sounder is 3. ....., P-Q4.

(*3) He must prevent 6. B-Kt5, which would hinder the thrust ..... P-Q4; which Black achieves much later.

(*4) Prefer 6. P-K4, followed by KKt-K2, and castles with prospects of an attack starting with P-KB4.

(*5) There is still time for 7. P-K4, though it would not now be so effective.

(*6) Unduly weakening his KKt3. His prospects on the Queenside have vanished and his best is 11. Kt-Kkt 5.

(*7) Quite a clever rejoinder (13....., BxP; 14. P-KKt4.). However Black blockades the Pawn and is ready to start operations based on the White King's long Black diagonal.

(*8) Black embarks on a double Pawn sacrifice, for the sole purpose of commanding this said diagonal.

(*9) After 20. BxP. Black also wins easily.

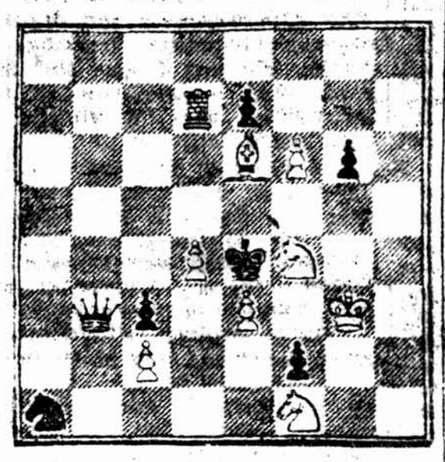
(*10) If 27. Q-B2. BxBch, 28. KxB. Q-B5ch; 29. K-K1, Q-Kt6 ch; 30. R-B2, R-R8 mate. The actual finish is interesting.

BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 22

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next Sunday.

Problem No. 21 Keymove:—Kt-B8

PAPER ECONOMIES

Shortage of paper bags has caused some cement firms to ask customers if they will accept bulk deliveries.

All departments of Manchester Corporation have been warned to exercise the utmost economy to cut a £100,000 a year bill for printing stationery and bookbinding. Measures to reduce costs include standardising letterheads and confining envelopes to eleven sizes and grades instead of seventy, as formerly. Embossed stamps on envelope flaps have been supplanted by rubber stamps and greater use will be made of "economy labels."

Brighton Grammar School boys have been told by their headmaster that they may have to revert to using slates instead of writing paper. The School's latest stationery account amounted to £580, of which £140 was Purchase Tax which, the headmaster suggested "is a tax on knowledge, against which our ancestors protested 100 years ago."

ELECTRONIC STENCILS

A machine for making stencils by electronic means was on show at the recent Business Efficiency Exhibition in Birmingham.

An exact replica of any written, drawn or composite matter, which can include photographs, is transmitted to a metallised stencil by a series of electronic impulses. These stencils can be run off an ordinary duplicator and if this is of a type suitable for taking coloured inks, it is possible to produce colour reproductions.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

VALLEY OF 9-FOOT GIANTS

Explorer Finds Ruins Of Old Mexican City

By Douglas Nelson Rhodes

Under the leadership of the famous ornithologist, William J. Sheffler a six-man expedition sponsored by the Los Angeles County museum recently explored part of the Canyon of Cooper, Mexico's fantastic valley of mysteries, reputed home of nine-foot-tall giants and of natives. The expedition verified many of the valley's legends as real, including the fact that cliffdwellers still live there.

NO superlative invented by Hollywood can match the reality of the Barranca de Cobre (Canyon of Copper) forgotten valley of nine-foot-tall blond giants and flying-snakes in southwestern Chihuahua, Mexico. How this primitive area — larger than the Grand Canyon; with water falls up to 1,175 feet high — has escaped scientific attention so long is a mystery only slightly less astonishing than the place itself.

This lost world hit the headlines recently as a result of a six-man expedition that explored a small segment of the barranca during a gruelling 58-day pack trip. Sponsored by the Los Angeles County museum and under the leadership of well-known ornithologist William J. Sheffler, the exploration team was the first well-equipped and qualified group of scientists to penetrate deep into the Barranca de Cobrae.

Sheffler and his companions found that many of the "legends" of the fabulous canyon were factual. For instance, they verified that cliff-dwellers do exist there much as did their ancestors of 25,000 years ago — veritable Stone Age tribesmen living with their families in caves along the steep canyon wall. They also explored the steaming barranca itself and declared it wider and deeper than the Grand canyon; with countless millions of giant orchids, larger than cabbages, growing in wild profusion on every side. They found evidence of great snakes that "fly," mammoth nectar-eating bats that flit swiftly through the jungle, scores of new kinds of birds, foxes squirrels and mice. All these and many other wonders were verified by the Sheffler party.

Because of overwhelming transportation difficulties, only a few living specimens of animal life were brought out, but enough to cause a real stir in biological and ornithological circles. These included a dozen unclassified pigmy owls, no bigger than a man's thumb; and a pair of weird blue-jays, one with yellow bill and eyes, the other with black bill and eyes—a condition none of the ornithologists can explain. Many other small specimens of flora and fauna, including many kinds of strange birds' eggs, snakes and rodents, were brought out in an embalmed state. Nearly dol. 5,000 worth of film was used to photograph the barranca's wonders, and thousands of feet of tape recordings were made of wild jungle sounds, primitive music of the human inhabitants, and the unidentified cries of unseen animals.

CITY RUINS

"But we didn't really scratch the surface of exploration," Sheffler said. "A dozen scientific parties could spend a decade in the Barranca de Cobre and still not exhaust half its possibilities."

Only a handful of white men have ever penetrated the barranca at all. One of these is Poxton Hayes, Los Angeles scientist-adventurer, who made a lone expedition into another part of its mysterious fastness in 1934. He returned with photos and archaeological specimens, that set the scientific world agog.

Hayes' original purpose in braving the ruggedness of the barranca was to investigate the reports of the cliff-dwelling aborigines and the legends of the flying snakes. He set out alone, except for a native guide, to find out for himself if these things really existed, but he was soon sidetracked by even more amazing discoveries and never did reach the area where the cave people live. One day, he and the guide passed through a slot in a rock through which a river once ran in ancient times. Close inside they came upon ruins of what once had been a capital city with giant buildings.

"They were constructed of a cement-like masonry mixed with bamboo. One of the mosque-type buildings still stored particles of grain." Hayes recalls.

BURIAL GROUND

Strangely, Hayes found no other traces of the lost civilization. There were no burial grounds in the city, but his guide volunteered the information that he knew of some strange caverns about 45 miles north. Hayes persuaded the Indian to lead him there.

He describes in the following words what he found:

"We finally came to a deep canyon with slides, sloping upward to a series of mesas. On the skyline was a rock-formation which resembled a cathedral in ruins. It seemed symbolic of what we sought. The cave began with a tunnel and ended in a chamber approximately 50 feet high, 25 feet deep and 20 feet wide. We dug down through eight inches of dirt and then struck a foot of volcanic ash. Below that were 34 huge burial baskets made of mats woven from fibre and bound with twisted yucca rope.

"Every basket contained a body wrapped like a silkworm. Of the 34 bodies, two were women. Nine were mummified and the remainder were skeletons. After photographing them in their shrouds we investigated further.

When the bodies and bones were straightened out they measured from seven feet, six inches to nearly nine feet tall! All except one—a dwarf 30 inches tall.

"I knew at once that we were the discoverers of no ordinary Indian burial ground because every one of the mummies was a tawny blond with delicately formed hands and feet. A strange feeling crept over me. I REALIZED I WAS IN A CAVERN OF KINGS WHO MUST HAVE DIED THOUSANDS OF YEARS BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA."

In the tomb were two pieces of furniture-two small four-legged stools chipped from solid pieces of wood. These added another puzzle; the wood has not been identified.

But the greatest mystery of the Hayes find, and perhaps the key that one day will solve the riddle of the blond giants, was the saffron-coloured burial robes, plain except for a powder-blue pattern of latch hooks and pyramids. Hayes brought with him out of the barranca one of these robes. Exposure to air soon cracked it, however, and before he reached civilization the ancient shroud was in fragments. Parts are now in sealed cases in museums in California and Arizona. Hayes kept several other portions and exhibits them during his lectures on the mysteries of Mexico.

MESSAGE IN DOTS

Close examination of the burial cloth reveals neatly hemstitched edges. Rows of pyramids seem to hold some sort of message for the scholar who can divine it. On the triangles are series of white dots, all intricately woven into groupings which recur throughout the pattern. Hayes is convinced that such a laborious job was never done without reason, but the white-dot code has yet to be cracked.

The number of white men who penetrated the Barranca de Cobre prior to the recent Sheffler expedition can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The first reports of this fabulous area came from a prospector who skirted the edges of it in the late 1880's. Lured by prospects of uncovering a rich copper deposit from which the place derives its name, he nearly died before he got back to civilization. Little attention was paid to his tales of the vastness of the canyon with its weird flying snakes, though Indians and Mexicans have long referred to the barranca as "terra incognita"—secret land.

FLYING SNAKE

Hayes found only a trace of the flying snake—the shed skin—which he carefully packed back to the U. S. the Sheffler party verified that such a reptile exists. In a true sense of the word, the creature does not actually fly; it glides from tree to tree, and even from the canyon rim to the floor more than a mile below.

In 1939, two California explorers, R. T. Moore and George Lindsey, ventured into the barranca, but soon gave up and returned without a single specimen.

Only other white man known to have had a close look at the canyon's marvels is Henry L. Vaughn, of South Gate, California. Some years ago he entered it through the somewhat more accessible northern end and photographed a waterfall that dwarfs anything of its kind in North America. The cataract, according to Vaughn, has a sheer leap of 1,175 feet! He also saw Indians, garbed in bearskin, hunting with the most primitive bows and arrows.

The Sheffler expedition reported that the barranca itself presents a breathtakingly beautiful sight, particularly in early morning when a fragrant haze lightly screens the 10,000-foot peaks. Unlike the Grand Canyon, the Barranca de Cobre is heavily wooded with elms, oaks, and pines and hundreds of varieties of flowering shrubs. Literally hundreds of millions of giant wild orchids in every hue grow in the trees.

The barranca forms an L, running 40 miles in an east-west direction, and then making an abrupt 90 degree turn and continuing 60 miles in a north-south direction to its point of confluence with the Fuerte river in Sinaloa. The canyon, cut by the Urique river over a period of countless centuries, forms a great corridor to the Fuerte which, in turn, drains into the Gulf of California.

PEOPLE ON CLIFFS

But it was the people who dwell on cliffs that interested the explorers particularly. They belong to the Tarahumare tribes and speak a language related to the ancient Aztec. Hardly and intelligent, they live in widely scattered small group and eke out a meagre existence from the rocky hillside, using only the most primitive tools. Goats are their only domesticated animal.

Not all Tarahumare Indians live in caves, however. Sheffler was surprised to find a number of well-built two-storey adobe houses occupied by the more progressive natives.

These spoke a little Spanish, and made occasional visits to villages situated 50 back-breaking miles over the mountains.

All barranca natives were friendly and extended a warm welcome to the explorers. "It was probably the biggest event in their lives," one of the expedition members commented. "We talked with them through our chief guide, who acted as interpreter. They proffered their hospitality, which we politely accepted—though they had so little we were careful to reciprocate generously from our own supplies."

BABIES ON THE BRINK

Most of the cave-dwellers sleep inside their cliff homes but do most of their living outside in the "patio," which extends for miles. It is not unusual to see mere babies playing on the edge of precipices where a misstep would plunge them thousands of feet to the canyon floor, yet this causes no anxiety among the parents. Through their interpreter, the explorers learned that Tarahumares "never fall off cliffs."

One of the most noteworthy experiences occurred when the Sheffler photographers sought to take a picture of a young Indian maiden at the entrance to her cave home. Dressed in an ingenious calico-and-goatskin ensemble, the pretty lass showed shy interest when the cameras were set up. But, just as the visitors were about to snap the first known picture of a genuine cliff-dwelling equivalent of a bobby-soxer, the girl turned and darted into her cave, uttering some native phrase as she went.

"We should have been more careful," chided Sheffler. "Our cameras frightened the poor girl—she probably thinks they're some strange devices for casting the evil eye. Now we'll never get her to pose!"

But explorer Sheffler soon found out that he has much to learn about the workings of the feminine mind. For the Stone Age bobby-soxer reappeared at the cave entrance a moment later with a small, shiny object clutched in her hand. As the explorers watched in amazement she carefully painted her lips with a dime-store lipstick, struck a sophisticated pose that matched the best efforts of any Hollywood cinema queen!—(INS)

THEY PHOTOGRAPH MARINE MONSTERS

Dr. HANS HASS and his wife LOTTE, Austrian scientists who have arrived in Australia to study marine life and take underwater colour films on the Barrier Reef. Both DR. HASS and his pretty 24-year-old wife swim underwater, sometimes to depths of more than one hundred feet to photograph specimens including sharks, giant rays and other formidable monsters. They have made a documentary film "Adventures under the Red Sea" which is soon to be shown in Australia. It is now showing in New York.

STONE AGE TRIBES STILL LIVE ON CLIFFS

'WHEN YOU CALL ON ME'

A purchasing agent with a dry sense of humour had some cards printed up to hand out to salesmen as they left. The title of his little joker was, "When You Call On Me". The text went like this:—

Don't tell me about the weather, three other salesmen just reported on it. Don't tell me what's wrong with the foreign situation; I don't plan to order any. Don't give me tips on a horse and then when I lose expect me to give you a big order just to show there's no hard feelings. Don't talk about corns and bunions without giving me notice so we can take off our shoes together and start even.

Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Bulletin (U.S.A.)

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.